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No. 1679.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.— FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

The LECTURES to the Classes of this Faculty will be RESUMED on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1860.
Some of the Subjects are made in most Classes as enables Students to enter advantageously at this part of the Course.

Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.

FRANCIS W. NEWMAN, Dean of the Faculty of

Arts and Laws.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

December 29, 1859.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.— JUNIOR SCHOOL, under the Government of the Council of the College.

Head-Master—T. HEWITT KEY, A.M.

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Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

December 29, 1859.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—The British Museum will be CLOSED on the 2nd and RE-OPENED on the 9th of JANUARY, 1860. In the interval between those dates no Visitor whatever can possibly be admitted.

December 29, 1859.

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24 December, 1859.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1859.

LITERATURE

Memoirs of the Insurrection in Scotland in 1715.
By John, Master of Sinclair. With Notes, by Sir Walter Scott. (Printed for the Abbotsford Club.)

POETS, novelists, and romance writers have made the most and the best of "the '15" and "the '45." Lowlanders, Highlanders, Whigs, Tories, Presbyterians, Episcopilians, Cameronians, now join in chorus and in admiration of the heroic doings and sufferings which are assumed to have been the marking characteristic of those rebellions. There was no such unanimity among the contemporary representatives of these several sects or parties—indeed, there was little agreement even among those who stood shoulder to shoulder in the battlefield. It was not all loyalty, patriotism, or public virtue, even under the standard of "bonnie King Jamie." Many, no doubt, Lowlanders and Highlanders, came in honour and devotion to their king and to his cause; others in hatred to the Whigs and the House of Hanover; a few Lowland gentlemen because their rights and liberties had been "infamously surrendered" at the Union; and, to make confusion worse confounded, they came at the beck and call of Mar—the very man who "first treacherously presented that fatal, scandalous and deplorable act" to the Scotch Parliament. The editor of this volume speaks of these Lowland gentlemen as forming a large part of the rebel army:—but the "Master of Sinclair," who must have been well informed, and had no motive for disquising the truth, tells us that Highlandmen "made up by very far our greatest number"; and we agree with him. The Lowlanders, speaking of them generally, were Presbyterians—"dastardly, doubtful Presbyterians," Lockhart calls them; a body so "inveterately bent against the King"—the Chevalier—that no "power under God could ever prevail with them in his favour." Of the Highlanders some came willingly; some reluctantly; with others it was mere clan against clan, an old hereditary feud; many, chiefs and followers, came from desperation and want—"every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented, gathered themselves unto him" with nothing to lose and the chance of gaining something. All we have since seen and heard of "destitution in the Highlands" is but a form of that struggle for life which went on there from the beginning to the close of the eighteenth century. The old pride in a following had been indulged until many of the chiefs had not the means even to feed their followers. Five-and-twenty years before, when Dundee made his flash and dash at Killiecrankie, old Tarbet, himself of a clan family, said that 5,000!, judiciously distributed, would settle all differences; and five-and-twenty years later, the gallant Balmerino observed, "They call me Jacobite; I am no more a Jacobite than many that tried me; but if the Great Mogul had set up his standard, I should have followed it, for I could not starve." There is no romance here. In truth, in "the '15" romance fought on the other side; for in one troop of volunteer horse served, as common troopers, the Duke of Douglas and Roxburgh, the Earls of Haddington, Lauderdale, Loudon, Belhaven, and Rothes.

These facts were well known at the time, though lost sight of, or put out of sight, now. They were known both at the Court of St. James's and St. Germain's. When, as Burnet calls it, the Highlanders were "robbing" in

all directions, King William sent down some ten thousand or more pounds to be distributed amongst the chiefs; while King James, who had no money to spare, sent, "out of compassion to their hard circumstances," a cargo of "flower, salt, brandy, tobacco, and medicinal drugs." Queen Anne's ministers knew it, and took the chiefs into the direct pay of Government at the rate of about 350l. a year each. The Highlanders were then as quiet as Lowlanders, and when King George landed at Greenwich an address was ready for him signed with all the great names that so soon after figured in the rebellion—by Macdonel of Glen-garie, Macdonald of the Isles, Mackenzie, Maclean, Macleod, Cameron of Lochiel, Mackintosh, Macpherson of Cluny, Chisholm, and others—offering loyal and faithful service to "a prince so highly adorned with all royal virtues," and expressing a hope "that His Majesty's royal and kindly influence" would reach them even in their distant homes. His Majesty was not so advised; his kindly influence, that is, his money, did not reach them; and these poor people were driven, for Balmerino reasons, to follow the standard of the Great Mogul—or of a little Mogul like Mar. Mar knew what would be influential, and in his Proclamation, though he called on them by their faith, honour, allegiance, by their devotion and love, to join the standard of their King, he wisely concluded with the promise of a gratuity and regular "pay."

John, Master of Sinclair, whose curious and interesting Memoirs, though seen and referred to by Sir Walter Scott and others, are now first published, was a remarkable man; remarkable for self-will, self-confidence, a sharp tongue, a sharp pen, and great satirical power. He left home early without his father's consent, obtained a commission in the army, and served for some time under Marlborough. It was hinted or asserted by a junior officer—Hugh Schaw—that Sinclair stooped down at the battle of Wynendale, for which Sinclair challenged him. They fought, and Schaw was mortally wounded. Schaw's brother, a Captain in the Royals, expressed some doubts as to there having been fair play on the occasion, on which Sinclair, after a short parley, shot him. For this he was tried by a court-martial, found guilty and sentenced to death; but recommended to mercy on account of the great provocation given. The Queen's Council decided against him, and he would certainly have been hanged, but that Marlborough advised and facilitated his escape. In 1712 he received the Queen's pardon; on which he returned to Scotland, where he remained, quietly at his father's house, until Mar raised the standard of King James, when he joined the rebels, evidently from a point of honour rather than from trust in the leader or hope of the cause. This is manifest enough from the following estimate of Mar's motives and character:—

"Being kickt out of Court, and finding it impossible to stab his countie to the heart another way, the vitals of which had been his daily bread, and its blood the nourishment of his whole life, which, from his infancy, he had been of sucking. *'Quod nihil spei nisi per discordias habet: et summi fastigii honores, quoq[ue] quieta Republica desperabat, perturbata, consequi se posse arbitratu'* (Sallust). And that his loyalty was entirelie owing to that. I shall narrate what happened betwixt him and some gentlemen of the countie of Stirleng as a further proof. On King George's accession to the throne these gentlemen, who he had been amusing, as he had done others, wrote to him to know what was to be done on that juncture; and, as I had it from one of those gentlemen, who saw his answer, he said nobodie but mad men would think there was

anything to be done at that time. I can't say but after his way of thinking he was in the right, so longe as he had five thousand reasons against it, the least of which weigh'd more with him than the Government's being unsettled, and their want of troops, or his loyaltie to the king, or his dutie to his countie; and the moment those five thousand obstacles were removed, I mean his pension of five thousand a year taken from him, and the reward for betraying his countie, tho' the Government was settled, the fleet and armie purged, and more than a double number of troops raised, I may say a triple, then was the onlie and proper time for wise men to act, and his Lordship to commence the hero; and all the advantages the Government had gained by that delay were counterpoised by unheard-of forgeries and lying; revenge, despair, and want of bread, were to supple him for the zeal of honour, courage, and loyaltie; and the zeale, credulitie and weakness of his poor countmen, supplied his want of interest."

The truth of the report of this correspondence with the gentlemen of Stirling is strengthened, indeed confirmed, by Mar's letter to the King at Hanover, written at that very moment of time; and we agree with the Master that Mar's motives were always mean, personal and selfish. It is precisely for those reasons that we believe him to have been sincere in 1715. His fortune was desperate, and when he raised the standard of rebellion, he staked everything on the issue. It has often been said, and is repeated by the editor of the work before us, that Mar's military incapacity and want of energy rendered the insurrection abortive. We cannot admit this, and we would refer to his enemy, the Master, in proof. Against ingenious speculations on what might have been done by another, under other circumstances, we appeal to facts—to Mar and his surroundings—and we call the Master in evidence. According to the Master, "Mar's lies" were "the life" of the affair. Here is what he calls a sample of them:

"All England being of our side, and perfittlie well armed, the troops inclined our way; and the French King having promised to send over the King with ten thousand men, the one-half of which was to go to England with the King and the Duke of Ormond, and the other to come to Scotland under the command of the Duke of Berwick, with a train of artillerie, great stores of arms and ammunition, and plentie of officers and monie."

Is there one word here which we do not now know to have come from France? If Mar deceived others, he was himself deceived. There was no wilful deception anywhere. There was, perhaps, a moment of time when these hopes were well founded; but the death of Louis the Fourteenth overthrew all. The interest of the Regent forced him to conciliate the English Government, and the vigilance of Stair directed how this might be done. So far from offering aid, the Regent closed the ports, seized on the arms and ammunition which had been provided for the expedition, and hinted to the Chevalier the propriety of his removing from the coast back to Lorraine. The moment, however, was decisive, and the sanguine were of opinion that they could succeed alone and single-handed. It was the dream of misery and misfortune. The Duke of Berwick saw this, and refused to join in the expedition. Ormond, however, a man greatly popular, both with the army and the people, resolved to try his fortune in the western counties, where the Jacobite interest was believed to be strongest. What was the result? So far from finding all England on his side, as had been assumed, his very signals were not answered—not a man rose—and the probabilities are that, had he set a foot on shore, he would have been apprehended by some dashing headborough or parish constable. In the north of

England, indeed, some gallant gentlemen assembled, mounted on their hunters, and armed with little more or better than their hunting whips—"without preparation of men, horses, arms, or other warlike accoutrements," as Lord Derwentwater pleaded in mitigation; the weak man not seeing that the fact thus admitted was a great aggravation of his crime; a crime which nothing could excuse, but that he had made all possible exertion to secure success, and had reasonable grounds to hope for it. In Scotland, the wild country gave the rebels momentary shelter. Was it Mar's fault that the French policy had changed—that the arms and ammunition on which he calculated had been seized—that Devonshire would not rise even at the invitation of Ormond—that of all the devoted gentlemen in Wales, not one thought well enough of the chance to risk life and fortune—that the north country gentlemen surrendered at the first blow—that Mar himself had neither control over his party, nor arms or ammunition to give them—that after all had been arranged at the meeting at Aboyné, and the chiefs had gone home to "get their folks together, few seemed to remember their promise"? The more zealous and active Highlanders and Lowlanders were those who had least to lose. Scott himself says that Mar was acceptable to the Highland chiefs from having been the channel through which "the bounty of the late Queen Anne had been transmitted to them," and he had "partizans from his liberality to certain of the Lowland lords," whose revenues were inadequate to their rank, which "might be no small cause for their rushing into so rous an undertaking." "Most of those were men of high titles, but broken fortunes; * * they enjoyed posts of nominal rank; * * and the pay conforming to these was not less acceptable to them than to the Highlanders."

The Earl of Linlithgow and Viscount Kilsyth, says the Master, came and joined:—

"The first of those lords spoke a good dale of his interest, tho' it never appeared amongst us: because he said he could not bring his friends to us from the south side of Forth. The other had no pretensions to that; but had several qualifications that fitted him for Mar's purpose, the chief of which was, his being poor and desperate, his debauches and extravagance having left him nothing but his title of Viscount; so it may be believed his equipage was very small, and his attendants verie few, to be helpfull to us, which consisted onlie of two servants; but in revenge his complaisance was very great to my Lord Mar, who was to support him at the expence of the publick, as was the case of a great many others who bore specious titles. However, this was sounded in our ears, and through the whole countrey, that two peers, with great numbers, had alreadie joynd Mar."

These may have been some of "Mar's lies," but they had their influence both on friends and foes—possibly on Pannure, Southesque, and Strathmore, "a young gentleman," the Master acknowledges,

"of eighteen years old, who had the most good qualities, and feuest vices, of any younge man I ever saw: the business was to get him to proclaim the King at Dundee and Forfar; having great intrest both in these touns and the countrey about, being of an ancient noble familie. * * In the mean time the Marquise of Tullibardine, a modest, good-natured younge gentleman, who he had gain'd by paying his debts at London, with the assistance of his brothers, Lord Charles and Lord George Murrays, and their uncle Lord Nairne, was endeavouring to bring over the Athole men, who were naturallie well inclined to the cause, but were afraid of their master, the Duke of Athole, and desired that at least that regardre should be had to him, that he should be spoke to."

It was in this state of uncertainty that Colonel Hay with some forty horses seized on

Perth, the best possible position to assemble an army and secure the Highland gatherings. Some of the Perth Whigs, we are told, fled to Edinburgh, "assuring positively there were some thousand Highlanders got into Perth." Another, possibly, of Mar's lies; but it served to keep "Rothes and his Fife mob" at a distance, and even Argyle quiet at Stirling.

It is admitted by the Master that Mar did all he could to raise the Highlanders. What then? Of most people the Master has a great contempt; but the Highlanders he classes with Negroes and Laplanders. A horse, he says, is "ane animal who thinks of eatting, drinking, sleeping, running, and returning to his stable, and you need not add much" to form "a Highlander":—

"I frelie own, that no man of the partie had so bad ane opinion of Highlandmen as I; and that they are capable of doing, in a plain field, against regular troops depends on accident, or the irregularities of the troops, and that they never will be brought to attack anie who have the least cover; nor will the wit of man bring them to stand cannon, which has ane astonishing influence over them; but where they are invested and see no retreat, I am of opinion that none are capable to make a more vigorous defence in a breach, for they fire as well as any, from under cover, against attackers, and in the *mélée*, which must happen in a storm, their sabres are dangerous weapons."

The Master, indeed, does not think much better even of the Lowland Lords and gentlemen, *canaille* as he calls Writers of the Signet and others who joined with them. It was assumed, he says, that "discipline could be taught with as little pain over a bottle as some think they can fight over a bottle;" and if any man who had seen service had ventured to hint that arms and horses were essential to an army, they would have conceived a worse opinion of them than if he had been a declared enemy. "I believe," he continues, "out of ane antipathie they had to those who wore red coats, and because they fought with arms and order, and other necessaries, they were determined they'd fight without them." Mar had scarcely entered Perth when the Highlanders began to mutiny for want of pay.—

"It appeared to me," says the Master, "that it had been supposed they could have liv'd without it, as well as fight without powder and armes, because there was a sudden consternation amongst us all. * * It was certain, the Highlandmen would contribute nothing to their own subsistence, and even their chiefs were to be pay'd out of the first and readiest, each of them as he was pleased to put a value on himself. So many poor Lords were likewise to be supported, according to their qualitie, and the better they liv'd the more influence they'd have on the lesser sorte. Numbers of gentlemen, a good many of whom I could name, were to receive underhand to render them more usefull to do service, and when others of visible estates who were drained every way, and complaining of being straitened and fear'd want, they seemed surprised, swore on, and talkt big. My Lord Mar himself was to keep a table at the publick expense, for tho' a very great man [he] never had to bear his own charges, far less that of his favourites, who were all on the same foot with himself. Mr. Francois Stewart, brother to the Earle of Murray, was made thesaurer, and a committee was establisht for providing the armie with fourage and meale. Tho' orders were given out to form into regiments, everie one did as they pleased."

Under these desperate circumstances Mar did not seek, at all risks, to strengthen himself. He ordered General Gordon to march down from the Western Highlands and attack Inverary; the south country gentlemen to join the Northumberland insurgents; he despatched Mackintosh to make a dash at Leith, which succeeded, and then to join the insurgents under Kenmure—and the Master of Sinclair to cap-

ture a ship with arms and ammunition which had put into Burntisland. Sir Walter Scott, who had a manuscript copy of the Master's Memoirs, and had prepared the work for publication, made good use of it in his 'Tales of a Grandfather,' and has therein given a summary of the difficulties against which the Master had to contend from the want of discipline of his little troop. When the party entered Burntisland, the gentlemen objected to stand as sentries; and when a few were prevailed on, nobody would relieve them, and therefore the sentries walked off to the ale-houses—neither could any be prevailed on to hold the horses of the few who were to seize the ship, and the few who were specially enjoined silence made more noise than any ordinary thousand men;—in brief, says the Master,—

"it is not to be conceaved how those people's tongues, and other unriulyness in goeing into ale-houses, confounds at all times, but more at night, the unluckie officer who has the command of them, for ther's no want of advisers, sometimes tuentis speaking at once, and all equallie to the purpose, but not one to obey."

The attack, however, was successful; they seized both arms and ammunition; but there were difficulties still to be overcome. They had brought fifty baggage horses to carry off the spoil, but it was not until after "humble begging," and then beating the fellows in charge, that the Master could prevail on any to carry more than four firelocks. The retreat began between three and four in the morning, and, writes the Master, "I never thought myself happier than when I got out of that town, being faint and sick with that confusion, and running up and down working." They had scarcely begun their perilous march "when some of the command went off, without leave, to pay their respects to some minister who they had a mind to tease"; and when such as remained arrived at Auchtertole, where Mar had ordered a body of 500 Highlanders to wait and cover the retreat, not more than forty men could be mustered, the rest being "spread up and down the country plundering."

Great efforts were made by Mar to induce Huntley, Seaforth, and the chiefs of clans, Glen-garie, Lochiel, Stuart of Appin, and others, to join the army at Perth according to promise; but they came in slowly and reluctantly. Seaforth, indeed, was occupied in protecting his own people from the Earl of Sutherland and the Whig clans, which he did very effectually, by driving them back into their own country and putting a garrison into Inverness. He then advanced to Perth. Huntley had not so good an excuse for the delay, and he was not very well received. The Master, who soon acquired considerable influence over Huntley, undertakes to defend him, but admits that—"he laid himself a little open to them who were so inclined to make use of everie thing against him, by bringing up a troop of fourtie or fiftie great lubberlie fellows, in bonnets, without boots or any such thing, and scarce bridles, mounted on long-tailed horses, less than the men, who were by much the greatest animals of the two, without pistells, with great rustie musquets tyed on their backs with rope, and those he called light horse."

Mar had been brought to a stand-still by letters from France which announced that the Chevalier might be hourly expected. Up to that time his avowed policy had been, so soon as the clans were assembled, to advance southward, and unite with the forces in Northumberland; but now, as he wrote to Stanton for the information of Kenmure and Forster, he dare not, "for that would be leaving the enemie betwixt the King and us." No sooner, however, had Huntley, Seaforth, and the other chiefs joined, than Mar was forced to make

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preparation for an advance. There was an outcry against his inactivity by those who knew not or believed not the reasons assigned for it. Mar himself, indeed, may have felt the necessity for action, for every addition to his force brought additional claims. Even among the "gentlemen" who came with Huntley, there were many who could not "subsist themselves and horses"; but offered to be content with an allowance of "a groat each day." The necessities of Mar's army were almost as formidable as the arms of the enemy; and he resolved to risk a battle. The issue is well known; and it became all the more necessary, for the reasons given to Stanton, that Mar should retreat and maintain his position at Perth. An influential party, however, insisted on opening a treaty with Argyle. The Highland chiefs, indeed, were disinclined to accommodation. As Scott acknowledges, "the pay" was, "while it lasted, an object with people so poor," and they were of opinion "that they might at worst retreat into their hills, where, rather than incur the loss of men and charges necessary for suppressing them, the Government would be glad to grant them peace upon their own terms, and, perhaps, not averse to pay them for accepting it."

In answer to the overtures made to him, Argyle replied that he had no orders to treat generally; but that every one who would address himself to the King's clemency might hope for pardon. This suggestion opened a door of escape, of which there is reason to believe some did and many endeavoured to avail themselves. Marischal Keith, who, at that time, had no unkind feeling towards Mar, tells us in his Memoirs, that, "many suspected even our General * * held a correspondence with the enemy more for his own particular interest than for the general advantage of his party." We see no ground for this suspicion. Mar protested emphatically against the attempt to negotiate, but was forced to yield. Even after Seaforth and Huntley with their following had retired under the pretence or necessity of protecting their homes and country against Sutherland, who had retaken Inverness and was now advancing southward; and when many of the Highlanders had, Highland fashion, gone home, he kept up appearances and held his position. What Sinclair calls Mar's lie that the King was hourly expected, Mar knew to be a truth, and it was therefore necessary to keep the country open, not only that he might safely land, but safely re-embark. This Mar did, and what more could he do?

When the Chevalier landed, Mar was of opinion that the more powerful men—Huntley and Seaforth included—had already made their peace with the Government; but he summoned them, on their allegiance and their honour, to attend the Chevalier. Lord Duffus was despatched, then General Ecline. The general arrived before the Lord, and the reply was decided on when Duffus made his appearance. We have a picture to the life of Lord Duffus, though we must be content with a paragraph—that paragraph, however, considering the critical moment, is full of suggestions:

"Before this message was sent by Cameron, my Lord Duffus arrived who had set out from Pearn before Ecline, and, as it's usual to sea-captains, liked a safe harbour and a boule of punch better than beating the maine in a storm; and, like himself, without thinking of the bussiness, he was going about, providentlie took in quadruple, or rather more, provisions of punch (in case of accidents) to carrie him to the next alehouse or town, where he never failed to be several days of carineing, till a neip tide, which was want of liquor, or want of credite, oblidged him to weigh anchor, and set sail for another port, where credite was fresh

or liquour abounding. And by this means he was ten days or more on the road than Ecline, with, I think, two aide-de-camps and a secretarie order'd to waite of him by Mar, and himself mounted on a Galloway of thirty shillings price; though it will be found he had got more monie from the countrie than might afford drink abundance, and bought a very good equipage; but that, and a great dale more, could not quench his drouth; but I must say for his nagg, tho' he did not promise much, when dispatch was his master's bussiness, few horses of value run harder; and except Seaforth's war-horse, none could keep up with him that day of the skirmish at Sheriff Moor, and was first at Pearn."

What could be done? The Chevalier had indeed arrived, without troops, with little money, and but few of the munitions of war so urgently desired and required. When he reviewed the troops, he found, Marischal Keith acknowledges, "that he had not above three thousand foot well armed, about one thousand very indifferently, and seven or eight hundred horse, and for these not ammunition enough for one day's action." Keith, however, who was young and sanguine, was in favour of a retreat, the Prince to accompany them—was of opinion that as they retreated their force would increase, and though he admitted they were in want of ammunition, he thought they could get as much out of Aberdeen and the places they passed "as would serve to try the fate of a day!" Mar advised that the Chevalier should immediately re-embark and return to France,—

"telling him that the succours he expected in the North were not very sure, that the Marquesses of Seaforth and Huntly, on whom most depended, had, probably, already made their peace with the Elector of Hanover; that even if they did join him, yet they were no better provided with ammunition than we were; that to retire into the mountains in that season of the year was impossible, there being neither cover nor provisions for such body of men as we shou'd then have, and much less courage for the horse, and that if his Majesty did not take the opportunity to sail even from Montrose, he could not answer but he might fall into the enemies' hands."

Not only was Huntley no better provided than Mar, but he had sent word that it was impossible to attack Inverness until they sent him powder from Perth; where it appears they had not enough for one battle.

The Chevalier took Mar's advice—and there was an end of an Insurrection, which was hopeless from the beginning.

Park Riding, with some Remarks on the Art of Horsemanship. By T. Rimell Dunbar. (Saunders & Otley.)

Graceful Riding: a Pocket Manual for Equestrians. By S. C. Waite. (Hardwicke.)

The fact that there was a time when equestrian statutes were only awarded to the Imperial masters of the world, testifies to the high esteem in which the noble and graceful art of horsemanship was held. An altar and a pinch of incense to a dead emperor indicated his divinity; his marble figure on a marble steed reminded beholders that he was a *man*,—who could ride over his fellow men and yet keep his seat in the saddle.

No wonder, then, that horsemanship became a pleasure, a dignity, and a fashion; or that noblemen and gentlemen of all ages and countries have written essays on the graceful theme. Of the English worthies who have thus employed the pen, the Marquis of Newcastle and gentle Gervase Markham are the most notable. They had splendid example and encouragement in the noblest of the Greeks,—in Simon, and especially in the brilliant, accomplished, and sport-loving Xenophon. The treatise by the illustrious pupil of Socrates may still be reckoned as among the most trust-

worthy of its class, and may yet be read with profit by those who are about to buy, breed, keep, or mount horses. Surely, few men had such an eye for a steed as the son of Gryllus. How fondly and quaintly and learnedly and familiarly and seriously and jokingly he goes over the points of thorough-breds, chargers,—the whole stud, in fact,—no single point escaping him. How he paints the animal to the life! nay, how he creates the steed itself, for you to see, hear, feel, and admire! What a Master-of-the-Horse he would have made to a Persian monarch! There are some things, even now, that Mr. Rarey might learn from Xenophon the Athenian.

If there ever existed a man who was as well acquainted with the tricks of grooms as with those of his favourite quadruped, it was still our Xenophon. It is pleasant, too, to observe the lofty scorn with which he turns from the groom to the steed. In the latter he lovingly beholds an object in which the gods themselves have an interest,—as when speaking of the "forelock." He would have you allow this to be long, for, says he, "It does not hinder the horse from seeing, but dashes from his eyes what might be injurious to them." And then he affectionately adds, "It is natural enough to suppose that the gods gave these locks to the horse instead of long ears, which they have given to asses and mules, to protect their eyes from injury."

There are some cases in which we should rather agree with Mr. Dunbar, or Mr. Waite, than with Xenophon; as, for example, when the Greek says that a rider, if he would look graceful, should let his *left* hand hang down by his side. Xenophon, too, has some ideas concerning grooming which would not pass current in these days. He was, as is well known, the smartest of officers and generals, but we doubt if his troop, or cavalry generally, when mustering on parade, or assembling in the field, had, as far as the horses are concerned, the look of cleanliness and neatness which is rightly considered indispensable in modern cavalry regiments. We found our opinion on the passage wherein the Athenian says, "We exempt the legs from washing, for it is of no advantage, and a daily washing injures the hoofs. It is necessary, also, to be moderate in washing the parts under the belly, for it pains the horse excessively; and the cleaner these parts are, they are the more apt to collect what occasions pain under the belly." Then, there is something of the reasoning of Dean Swift's servant in what follows,—"And even though great pains be spent upon them, the horse is no sooner led out than he is immediately as dirty as ever. These parts must, therefore, be let alone, as rubbing the legs with the hands is sufficient!"

What Xenophon chiefly cared for was a majestic steed, with a majestic rider on his back. He devotes no thought to the equestrianism of ladies; but he dwells with delight on the bearing of young men and soldiers in the saddle. With him troopers and chargers must be the very best of their sort. He was a man who would have looked with approving admiration on our 10th Hussars before they went to the Crimea; and who would have cried and laughed at once at the aspect of that regiment now. At the earlier period, the regiment was remarkable for the strong and graceful build of the common men, combined with their skill in riding. At the present time—with the exception of a few old troopers and officers—the "10th" are distinguished by the lumbering, podgy look of the fat, little riders who have succeeded to the departed heroes. The riding-masters will have a world of trouble before they

can impart the grace, activity and security of the old troopers to the willing, but awkward, new-comers.

Speaking of skill in mounting and riding, we take it that in this respect no nation ever surpassed the Numidians, who knew neither stirrup, saddle nor bridle; but who vaulted on to the bare back of the steed with a bound, and who guided it in headlong career with nothing more potential than a thin rod laid between the ears. Could the Abipones—the famed equestrian people of Paraguay—have excelled, or even equalled, this feat? What a contrast with a troop of pink-stockinged aldermen mounting behind the Temple gates, preparatory to some high ceremony of attendant peril!

The Persians remain the finished riders and the fine critics of equestrianism that they always were. We have read of the amusement afforded to the populace in a Persian city by the indifferent riding of an English naval officer. It was inexplicable to them that a native of a warlike nation should fall short on this grand point. Indeed, the Persian servant of the officer, jealous of his master's honour, averred that he could ride like Roustan; but that on the present occasion he was drunk. The people thought this so natural in an European that they gave credit to the apologist.

When we look at some of the instructions in the works before us for the benefit of ladies, we remember the astonishment with which some Orientals first beheld an English lady among them on horseback. They thought she had lost a leg, and pitied her accordingly. The side-saddle is of modern invention. Lady Godiva did not ride on one through Coventry; and women of rank in the south of France might have been seen, some forty years ago, riding after the fashion of men. The fashion was not altogether extinct at a very recent date; we have heard of a lady at the Belgian Court who was wont to accompany the King in his equestrian excursions, dressed *en cavaliere*, and riding like Leopold's *aid-de-camp*.

We fancy that it is not teaching from books that has made our aristocratic and wealthy classes the best riders, perhaps, in the world. It is not the school, but the hunting-field, that has effected this. Boys in the country, who cannot climb into their saddles, follow the hounds on their ponies; and the rattle over ridge and furrow speedily shakes them into a firm seat. The progress these young sportsmen make is marvellous. In a month's time a boy becomes a graceful, fearless rider. This must have been often witnessed by men who hunted of yore with Lord Harewood's hounds, where the turn-out of young nobles and gentles was a noticeable sight at those pleasant meets and pleasanter runs.

It is such runs which make fearless riders also of ladies. Camilla scouring o'er the plain was not half so exciting a spectacle as is that of a young, courageous English lady riding well up to hounds. It is an exercise in which ladies lose, or need lose, nothing of their feminine character,—and it is healthier work than lying on a sofa, or in a garden-chair, reading those abominable moral novels, written by persons of immorality,—who are trying to accustom us gradually to the principles which distinguish such productions,—beyond sea!

To those who have not yet reached that point of perfection which enables a lady to fly on horseback like a Tartar bride,—and a gentleman to pursue, as swiftly as Tartar lover, the works named above will be found of service. Mr. Dunbar has a regard, equal to our own, for our old friend Xenophon,—who, however, cared less for instructing lady-riders than the

Englishman. "Squire Waite," on the other hand, with a pernicious inclination towards fine writing, and not grammar to match, has a tender feeling for awkward as well as skilful riders,—and has, accordingly, completed his "Pocket Manual," that equestrians may consult the same whilst witching or astounding the world with the quality of their horsemanship. Jones, in Rotten Row, may now complacently take out his book, as he rides along, and compare his own bearing with the directions in the Manual. In obedience to the teaching there imparted, he may correct, subdue, change a point,—and, being satisfied, put up his book, and ride away, with a self-conviction that his "Grecian Seat" is worthy of old Lord Anglesea himself. Should Jones, or Jones's Lydia be run away with, there is the Pocket Manual still to rescue them. The terrified rider has only to take out the book and read what is best to be done in such an emergency, to avoid a catastrophe. There is something pleasant and original in this; and Jones and Lydia are to remember that, the instant the horse of either of them takes his bit in his mouth and bolts, the rider has only to be calm, and read the directions in the Manual. Spectators, then, no longer horror-stricken, will exclaim, "All right! he (or she) is looking into the Pocket Manual;—can't be killed, if he has time to read the instructions!" Such a book would have saved Miss Kilmannegg when her "very rich bay, called Banker," dashed off with her down Piccadilly, and smashed her leg on the stones, near "an opulent goldsmith's premises." Pity she hadn't it!

The Gordian Knot: a Story of Good and Evil. By Shirley Brooks. (Bentley.)

'The Gordian Knot' has been a long time on the stocks; but now that it is finished and launched we find it riding the waters—a graceful and goodly vessel. Throughout the story the original design has been faithfully adhered to, each of the chapters containing something that shows the conclusion was from the beginning to the end kept in sight, and written up to. There is, however, a difference between the opening and finishing pages. The former are full of a broad humour and hearty spirit of caricature that recall the days when we first laughed over 'Pickwick,' while the latter are made up of those melo-dramatic effects of which Mr. Shirley Brooks is so perfect a master, and of a few exquisitely pathetic scenes that will not fail to raise their author's reputation. The leading plot of the tale is simple enough; indeed, were it not for the originality with which it is treated, it might be called hackneyed. The heroine, the only child of a rascally officer of the East India Company's service, is sent home to be educated in England, under the charge of an Ayah, who makes her appearance at various times during the course of the drama, of which she is a picturesque and happily-conceived personage. The young lady, on reaching the English shores, is passed on with no excess of ceremony to a quiet little borough town, St. Oscar's, where she is taken affectionate care of by her uncle—a good country doctor. Of St. Oscar's we are told—

"The church was damp, and one in which it was difficult to hear; but the good vicar preached short sermons, and bad ones, so that we got away soon and lost little. He did not like preaching, that is a lamentable fact, but he liked visiting the sick, and helping the poor, and seeing the children enjoy themselves. The evangelical minister of the next parish thought the Doctor's chances in the next world were indifferent; but very few of us agreed with him, and every dissentient put up a shutter on the day of the vicar's funeral, and

a Particular-Baptist, also a stonemason, offered a beautiful slab of marble for the mural tablet. As for our reading, people read the books they had, and then read them again—and so did the late Lord Dudley and Ward, protesting against being told to buy new books. But we knew all that was going on. Several of us joined to take a London paper, and it arrived in the middle of the day after its publication, quite soon enough for any good news it had to tell. Besides, there were the county papers, Whig and Tory—but we did not think much of them, for we knew the editors, and distrusted the Whig's arguments because his father had been bankrupt, and disbelieved much that the Tory said because he had a wooden leg—editors should be more mysterious."

Having in this pleasant place grown from a tiny one into a beautiful girl, smiling at the hopes which are wont to hover round eighteen summers, Margaret Spencer is taken from the guardianship of worthy Dr. Cheriton, and confided to the care of her father's brother, a broken-down old simpleton, who has lost the good position he once held as a London merchant, and at the time of his niece being placed in his hands is keeper of a lodging-house in Gower Street. To London the lovely girl goes, leaving behind her in St. Oscar's a crowd of youthful and disappointed suitors, and amongst them her cousin Alban Cheriton, who turns out the villain of the piece. At a *fête* the young lady makes the conquest of Philip Arundel, a high-spirited, well-born, handsome, selfish, young fellow, with a very high opinion of his own merits, and a father who is a Member of Parliament and possessor of ample wealth. The *fête* at which this victory was achieved, contained a few friends that all London 'loungers' are in the habit of brushing against:—

"Besides the distinguished nobodies, there were some somebodies at the *fête*, somebodies political, artistic, commercial, literary, theatrical. There was a Minister, who was pouring out so much nonsense to a gay group of ladies, that when one found that he had been able to give the Commons some more, late in the evening, one marvelled at his fertility of resource. There were several Members of Parliament, chiefly amateur soldiers, with one or two elderly senators who, though in no way ornamental, were, as victims of the ballet, encouraged by the manager, always thoughtful for his dependents. A few beautifully-jewelled Hebrews were also about the grounds—wherever music is the goddess, you find Israel at the shrine, either worshipping or taking the offerings. There were some splendid capitalists, whom we all looked at with profound veneration: the most gentlemanly *millionnaire* of them all has since been transported, and another is in white terror of a similar destiny, but we should look with equal veneration on the others, were we honoured with cards to meet them next week. Moreover, several authors might have been beheld in the flesh—and a good deal of it—walking among those groves, meditating noble thoughts, yet not averse to feminine prattle and the lighter wines. An English composer or so had been asked, and came, and perhaps scowled a little, when passed by a smiling foreigner, who could not for his ears (no trifling venture) have written such harmonies as the Britons indite, but, nevertheless, had managed to have four operas produced, and condemned, in rapid succession. Again, there were three or four of the half-dozen actors who are strong enough in their own art to respect one another, and can hear the word opera mentioned without sneering. I saw a clergyman, too, with neat lavender gloves, and thought him out of place, but ceased to think so when I observed him listening very tolerantly to an exceedingly full-flavoured anecdote told by the little doctor of the theatre; but, perhaps, I do the priest wrong, for the doctor narrated in French, and the other may not have understood him. There were also some critics (the name is eschewed now-a-days, and rightly, when there is so little to bear real criticism, and nobody to be swayed by it, charm it never so wisely), and it was touching to see how

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the opera-artists came up to them with enthusiastic reverence, and showed gratitude for the advice and reproof which these gentlemen could have written—had they lived. Finally, there was a dining-out wit, who garnered a great harvest that day by listening—contrary to his usual custom—to other people's stories, and who, I am sorry to hear, has since lost his *prestige*, through the fatal habit of putting greater names into his anecdotes of personal experience than is quite safe in a man who parades a Bristol diamond and a Birmingham H."

In such a scene does Mr. Philip Arundel bow the knee of homage to the lady who in due course he makes his wife. How far the splendid young gentleman was justified by the state of his affections in taking the important step of marriage the following passage may show:—

"Should you ask me whether he had become, under the magic of passion, a mystery to himself—whether he alternately felt that his own nature was changed, and that all that was around him had changed its nature and value—whether he seemed to himself to have suddenly sounded the depth of his own being, and to have found himself miserably shallower and grandly deeper than ever before—whether he became at once the most determined and the most purposeless of Heaven's creatures—whether he was at intervals proud of himself and intensely thankful to the Providence that had led him to a glorious happiness, and steeped in self-abasement and profane in his repining that he could but have a Pisgah-top view of a bliss which he would never be worthy to attain—whether all the world held but two objects as a centre for its revolution, and of these two objects he was sometimes the one that was triumphant and ecstatic, while the other was all sweetness and devotion, sometimes the one that was rejected, miscomprehended, despised, while the other stood apart, a statue of coldness and pride—whether a strong man's heart leaped like a girl's at the sound of a voice or the rustle of a dress, and a strong man's nerves played him false when they should have been true, and yet again heart and nerves were at times more courageous and more trusty than he had ever before found them—whether intense thought about himself (what fool wrote that love forgot self for another?) became elevated from vanity to worship by the all-absorbing desire to please, and to please worthily, and whether in the very endeavour to be worthy he was checked by fear lest he should by any chance lose the vantage-ground he had been so favoured as to gain—whether a Presence was ever before him, and around and about him, pervading thought, care, hope, and dream, and was perhaps felt the least when the living and real deity was breathing, and blushing, and smiling before him—whether all these are among the signs that love delivers in the case of our friend, I should answer, I should tell you, in the words of the courtier of whom his Queen asks the trifling question whether there are not twenty thousand giants in the back garden, 'Madam, shall I tell you what I am going to say? I do firmly believe that there is not one.'

Philip has not been long a proud lover, ere he becomes a selfish, disappointed husband:—

"It is an ugly word, but it must come out—Philip began to neglect his wife. Not coarsely, nor exactly in an unkind manner, and assuredly not with any intention of hurting her feelings. He was perfectly aware how good she was, and when with her he retained more of his own old fondness than, when absent, he imagined that he felt. He was glad, too, when he heard from her some cheerful little story about the way in which her evening had been agreeably helped out in his absence. That is to say, that Philip was a good-natured gentleman. But the good-natured gentleman contrived to be away from home a good deal, and that at hours when it is not the custom of solicitors to come rushing down the steps of the Temple cellars with briefs, and when Philip was certainly not in his particular collar reading the briefs which had been delivered. It was the old story. There was no particular harm in what he did. He dined with

his equals at a respectable place; and if he drank too much wine it was not a great deal too much—certainly not enough to make him forget anything, except that he ought to go home. No harm afterwards, so far as one can see. If he went to the theatre, in most cases the deed carried its own punishment, as he usually suffered from a bad performance, and always from a bad ventilation. I do not think he played much—a little whilst with men he knew was no great gambling—and Philip understood something about the game, and once bought his wife a toilet-bottle with part of his winnings. His supper was usually light one, and oysters are exceedingly digestible fish; and as for drinking, why, if you will eat, you must drink something; and in regard to tobacco, most men want either a sedative or a stimulant, and tobacco has the ambidextrous advantage of being both. And then when he was enjoying himself in any of these ways, and the thought that he was a married man came across him (when his eye fell on his hand he could hardly help being reminded of the fact, by a ring his wife had given him), he immediately choked it off:—"If Margaret were not tied to the house by that child, I should be taking her somewhere, instead of being here; so it is not my fault that I am here and she is at home. Box-keeper!"

Things are in this state when Alban Cheriton reappears upon the scene. Indignant at the insult offered to his affections, revengeful and unscrupulous, he is determined to make his gentle cousin repent the time when she slighted his love, and his rival rue the hour in which he won her hand. A stern critic would condemn Alban Cheriton as too melo-dramatic a villain; but he does his work well. He gets into his hands an old mistress of Philip's, named Maria Prescott, a poor girl, frantic at the loss of her first and only lover, and anxious only to recover him to her arms—not to injure him. By the use he makes of Maria's secret, and the letters she has received from her betrayer, and by availing himself of his position of medical attendant to Margaret, Alban Cheriton embitters the intercourse between her and her husband, and eventually induces her to go down to Hastings with her little boy, under circumstances that make it appear as if she had fled from her home. The means and steps by which this is effected form the bulk of the tale. All is sorrow and dismay, anger and perplexity, when, by a few skilful touches, the clouds are dispelled—Philip wakes up to a knowledge of his folly, and sees in his wife a pure, loving creature, who has borne his ill-treatment uncomplainingly, and never for an instant wronged him in deed, or word, or thought. One of the principal agents in producing this happy termination to a story, that errs in parts by being too painful, is Maria, who on discovering the use that Alban Cheriton has made of her confidences, is smitten with remorse, and bravely makes her way to Margaret's friends, to inform them of the part she has played in the work of evil. Just as the poor girl has made her confession she faints away; and Margaret Arundel enters the room, and sees her husband's discarded mistress on the ground:—

"It is her. It is his child's mother. But she is down—she is down!" repeated Boosy, in savage triumph. Down? ay, and so was the great devil himself—down, trampled, spurned, for having dared for one single second of time, and as those words hissed into the ear of the Christian woman, to strive for a place in her heart. Her wrongs, her sorrows, up to the very last and bitterest of which she had just heard—he flashed them all before her in one lurid moment, and then—down into the dust with you, wretched old helpless serpent, under the foot of the Woman, ever to be thy enemy and conqueror in this world, until the Infinite, in vengeance or pardon, deals with thine eternity. Down, too, was Margaret Arundel, with a knee on the ground,

and an arm tenderly supporting the form of her husband's mistress."

The death of Maria in the presence of the penitent Philip Arundel, the forgiving Margaret, and Margaret's little boy, Duke, is pathetically narrated.

Mr. Shirley Brooks has told his story well, and we congratulate him upon it. He is a wit without being a cynic, and a man of the world who is not ashamed to admire what is good, and to hate what is mean in human nature. Of the broad, hearty, unconstrained fun with which he has spiced the beginning of his story, it would be impossible to speak too highly. The club of "The Rum Buffers,"—the little lunch given *before business* to the deputation of municipal constituents,—the Temple life of Messrs. Arundel and Claxton,—the Pybus family, of whom the little Magdalena Pybus was queen,—"her despotism being only tempered by her being sent to bed when her unconstitutional practices became too much for her loving subjects and sisters,"—are scarcely surpassed in comicality by the wedding-breakfast scene, where the unmethodical aunt presents to the bride the wrong silver salver, sent in by mistake from the pawnbroker's shop.

Self-Help; with Illustrations of Character and Conduct. By Samuel Smiles. (Murray).

INCONTRIVERTIBLE is the famous old maxim of Halifax, that men are saved in this world by want of faith. Quite as indisputable is it that the gates to the Paradise of success can only be opened by those who place all their hopes, reliance, and expectations on themselves alone. The gods assist only the men who are so constituted. "Put thy shoulder to the wheel" was the sole condition on which the Olympian would condescend to succour the waggoner; and every nation has its consecrated proverb to the effect that Heaven only helps those who help themselves!

Praise is due to those who have attained to the greatest glory under the least amount of encouraging circumstances; and of such men as these the book before us has many an illustration. In it we find barbers'-shops yielding us illustrious mechanicians, judges, and artists,—the homes of day-labourers sending forth navigators, poets, engineers, geologists, and sculptors,—the carpenter's-bench furnishing architects, chronometer-makers, physicians, painters, linguists, and sculptors,—the weavers supplying even a richer list still,—the tailors contributing their honourable quota, rivalled in this respect by the shoemakers, and each confraternity alike in a circumstance which is not set down by Mr. Smiles,—namely, in each having to boast of a gallant admiral,—the tailors, of old Hobson, who broke the boom at Vigo, and the shoemakers, of Shovell, of whom Crispin Crispianus might himself be proud.

Many other humble callings have been rich in men whose names are a glory to England,—all penetrated by the noble spirit of self-help, and all finding their true nobility acknowledged and regarded without reserve or drawback. Who will readily forget that episode in the history of our Senate, when the late Mr. Brotherton was speaking on the Ten Hours' Factory Bill, and intimated that if his heart was painfully moved by the cry of anguish which reached him from the over-worked toilers in the mill, it was because he had himself experienced the suffering which sought redress, when he had himself been a factory-boy in a cotton-mill? As Mr. Brotherton finished his phrase, Sir James Graham rose to declare that such a communication made him prouder of the House of

Commons than he had ever been before; and the cheers of the assembly might have been accepted by the Member for Salford as the expression of hearty welcome to the honest worker given by the hereditary gentry of the land.

From the middle-classes and from this very gentry have sprung men who have ennobled nobility. The sons of drapers and druggists, apothecaries, solicitors, clergymen, who have made great names for themselves are "legion,"—all paying strenuous individual application as the price of their distinction. Some of these loved work for work's sake, and the pleasures and information resulting from it. Some have been discovered by mere chance,—such as Robert Dick, the Thurso baker, in whom Sir Roderick Murchison found a man—a journeyman—who knew as much of geology, and ten times more of botany, than Sir Roderick himself did. Some may have desired and must almost have despaired of making their way to celebrity. Such an one may have been Michael Faraday, who, between twenty and thirty, was still working as a bookbinder, but who now "occupies the very first rank as a philosopher, excelling even his master, Sir Humphry Davy, in the art of lucidly expounding the most difficult and abstruse points in natural science."

Others, again, have entered upon the path which leads to distinction comparatively late in life. As an instance, we may cite the case of Robert Owen, "the Newton of natural history," as Mr. Smiles calls him. He commenced life as a middy, and did not enter upon the line of scientific research, in which he has since become so distinguished, until comparatively late in life. He laid the foundations of his knowledge while engaged in cataloguing the magnificent museum of specimens accumulated by the industry of John Hunter, a work which occupied him at the College of Surgeons during a period of not less than ten years." What the superstructure is that has been raised on such a foundation we need not pause to explain.

As we have intimated, Mr. Smiles does not pass by the workers and thinkers of the wealthy and noble classes, many of whom have risked and sacrificed life in the service of their country, and not a few have been distinguished in the peaceful pursuits of philosophy and science. Among these are,—Bacon, the father of modern philosophy, and Worcester, Boyle, Cavendish, Talbot, and Rosse, in science. Of the latter accomplished nobleman, the author says: "He may be regarded as the great mechanic of the peerage, a man who, if he had not been born a peer, would probably have taken the highest rank as an inventor"; and we are further told that Lord Rosse's knowledge of smith-work is so complete, that he was offered the foremanship of some large works, by the master to whom, they being mutually strangers, he happened to be speaking on the subject."

Industry, perseverance, readiness of making the most of opportunity, and the determination to make the way that cannot otherwise be found, are essentials, lacking which success is impossible, for even with them a triumphant success is not always attainable. By their exercise men have risen to wealth, reputation, and from the ranks of commercial industry there have been more founders of peerages than can be named in any other class,—even that of the lawyers, which cannot be said to be an idle one. This has been greatly the case since our civil wars, though anterior to that period the constant rising and falling in society had commenced. Many an old family has gone down, and their representatives have been found in lowly conditions. Not many years since, the representative of the earldom of Mar was a labourer in a Northumbrian coal-pit;

"John, Earl Crauford," was the mate of one of nature's noblemen, Hugh Miller, when the latter was working as a stonemason near Edinburgh; and it is said that the lineal representative of the great Baron Simon de Montfort is at this writing a saddler in Tooley Street. On the other hand, new peerages have been formed out of members of the industrial classes:—

"The great bulk of our peerage is comparatively modern, so far as the titles go; but it is not the less noble that it has been recruited to so large an extent from the ranks of honourable industry. In olden times, the wealth and commerce of London, conducted as it was by energetic and enterprising men, was a prolific source of peerages. Thus, the earldom of Cornwallis was founded by Thomas Cornwallis, the Cheapside merchant; that of Essex by William Capel, the draper; and that of Craven by William Craven, the merchant-tailor. The modern Earl of Warwick is not descended from 'the Kingmaker,' but from William Greville, the woolstapler; whilst the modern dukes of Northumberland find their head, not in the Percys, but in Hugh Smithson, a respectable London apothecary. The founders of the families of Dartmouth, Radnor, Dacie, and Pomfret, were respectively a Skinner, a silk manufacturer, a merchant-tailor, and a Calais merchant: whilst the founders of the peerages of Tankerville, Dormer, and Coventry, were mercers. The ancestors of Earl Romney, and Lord Dudley and Ward, were goldsmiths and jewellers; and Lord Dacres was a banker in the reign of Charles I., as Lord Overstone is in that of Queen Victoria. Edward Osborne, the founder of the Dukedom of Leeds, was apprentice to William Hewet, a rich clothworker on London Bridge, whose only daughter he courageously rescued from drowning, by leaping into the Thames after her, and eventually married. Among other peerages founded by trade, are those of Fitzwilliam, Leigh, Petre, Cowper, Darnley, Hill, and Carrington."

To these may be added Foley and Normanby, the founders of which families were remarkable men, furnishing striking examples of energy of character. This is especially the case with Richard Foley, who was in the time of Charles the First a poor nail-maker at Stourbridge. Nail-makers were daily becoming poorer at that time, for they could not compete with the Swedes, who, by a peculiar process of splitting-mills and machinery, were enabled to undersell the English manufacturers, who were compelled to prepare their rods for nail-making:

"Richard Foley, having ascertained this much, determined to make himself master of the new process. He suddenly disappeared from the neighbourhood of Stourbridge, and was not heard of for several years. No one knew where he had gone; not even his own family; for he had not informed them of his intention, lest he should fail. He had little or no money in his pocket, but contrived to get to Hull, where he engaged himself on board a ship bound for a Swedish port, and worked his passage there. The only article of property which he possessed was his fiddle, and on landing in Sweden he begged and fiddled his way to the Dannemora mines, near Upsala. He was a capital musician, as well as a peasant fellow, and soon ingratiated himself with the iron workers. He was received into the works, to every part of which he had access; and he seized the opportunity thus afforded him of storing his mind with observations, and mastering, as he thought, the mechanism of iron-splitting. After a continued stay for this purpose, he suddenly disappeared from amongst his kind friends the miners—no one knew whence or whither."

Foley, with the aid of other persons, commenced manufacturing nails in England by the Swedish process, and miserably failed,—his machinery refusing to act. A common man would have despaired, and, indeed, when he disappeared from the locality he was supposed to have done so out of shame and vexation. But it was otherwise with this hopeful young fellow: "Foley had determined to master this secret of

iron-splitting, and he would yet do it. He had again set out for Sweden, accompanied by his fiddle as before, and found his way to the iron works, where he was joyfully welcomed by the miners; and, to make sure of their fiddler, they this time lodged him in the very splitting-mill itself. There was such an apparent absence of intelligence about the man, excepting fiddle-playing, that the miners entertained no suspicions as to the object of their minstrel, whom they thus enabled to attain the very end and aim of his life. He now carefully examined the works, and soon discovered the cause of his failure. He made drawings or tracings of the machinery as well as he could, for this was a branch of art quite new to him; and after remaining at the place long enough to enable him to verify his observations, and to impress the mechanical arrangements clearly and vividly on his mind, he again left the miners, reached a Swedish port, and took ship for England. A man of such purpose could not but succeed. Arrived amongst his surprised friends, he now completed his arrangements, and the results were entirely successful. By his skill and his industry he soon laid the foundations of an immense fortune, at the same time that he restored the trade of an extensive district. He himself continued, during his life, to superintend his trade, aiding and encouraging all works of benevolence in his neighbourhood. He founded and endowed a school at Stourbridge; and his son Thomas (a great benefactor of Kidderminster), who was High Sheriff of Worcestershire in the time of 'The Rump,' founded and endowed an hospital, still in existence, for the free education of children at Old Swindon. All the early Foleys were Puritans. Richard Baxter seems to have been on familiar and intimate terms with various members of the family, and makes frequent mention of them in his 'Life and Times.' Thomas Foley, when appointed high sheriff of the county, requested Baxter to preach the customary sermon before him; and Baxter in his 'Life' speaks of him as 'of so just and blameless dealing, that all men he ever had to do with magnified his great integrity and honesty, which were questioned by none.' The family was worthily ennobled in the reign of Charles the Second."

Mr. Smiles should have carried the story out to its legitimate end and moral;—an end which is so graphically told in the last journals of Horace Walpole, where may be seen how the vast fortune accumulated by skill, industry, and integrity, was one part squandered and the other part jeopardized; and how statesmen of great name stooped to aid spendthrift heirs in the accomplishment of a great wrong, because such a course was agreeable to party purposes.

There is another portion of Mr. Smiles's instructive volume in which he might have usefully added something to the story which he pleasantly narrates. We allude to his notice of that great and useful worker, Galileo, who, remarks the author, "observing the magnifying effect produced by two of a spectacle-maker's glasses accidentally placed together, was led to the invention of the telescope, which was the beginning of astronomical discovery." Such a fact should never be mentioned without some allusion, at least, to another hard, if humble worker,—namely, old Lippershey, the spectacle-maker of Middleburg, in Zealand. It is true that the great Pisan had made the observation recorded by his biographers; but Galileo was led to the invention, on his own account, by hearing that a Dutch spectacle-maker had presented to Count Maurice of Nassau an instrument, by means of which distant objects appeared proximate to the beholder. Nothing more was reported; Galileo addressed himself to the research of the cause of such a phenomenon, and after a few essays discovering the cause, presented an instrument of his own invention to the Venetian Senate, modestly pointing out to them the consequences of such

a discovery. Going, indeed, far beyond the Zealander, he so perfected his invention, that it brought not only terrestrial but celestial objects within view, and the Italian was, probably, the first mortal man who ever clearly beheld the face of the moon, the phases of Venus, Jupiter accompanied by his satellites, the depths of the Milky Way, and a whole starry world hitherto hidden from the eye of man. It may, however, be said of every invention, that while much honour in connexion therewith belongs to many minds, each of which by some additional discovery has rendered the next step easy for a successor, the culminating honour is the portion of the man who takes the subject beyond the limits of theory, and confers not a prospective but an immediate and a lasting benefit on the world at large.

Mr. Smiles's book,—so full of bright names, touching narratives, and deep instructions,—we pass with commendation to a public that is sure to be gratified with it.

Frederic the Great and Catherine II.—[Friedrich der Grosse und Katharina die Zweite]. By Kurd von Schloëzer. (Berlin, Hertz; London, Williams & Norgate.)

THE purpose of this book, written by the well-known historian of Baltic civilization, is to give a history of the political relations between Prussia and Russia, from the ascent of Frederic II. to the first division of Poland, in 1772. A biography of the celebrated potentates whose names figure in the title-page is not even attempted; just so much of their lives as is required to make their intercourse intelligible is given, and no more. Catherine, indeed, appears, while she is yet the scrupulous Princess of Anhalt-Zerbst, marvellously sensitive to the differences between the Greek and Lutheran Churches, because the strange history of her marriage, with its disastrous catastrophe, is necessary to explain the personal friendship which existed between her and her Prussian contemporary, and was always maintained with more or less vigour, even when they seemed on the verge of a political difference. The very handsome, thoroughly Russian, and extremely stupid Count Orloff, struts a little upon the stage, not for the sake of scandalizing his Imperial protectress, but because he is wanted to explain certain difficulties that sprang up in the course of the intricate negotiations respecting that great Eastern question which, jointly with the great Polish question, agitated the minds of Northern politicians before a new and more engrossing theme was found in the French Revolution. Even the great battles of Frederic,—the victories that resulted in the permanent annexation of Silesia to the Prussian kingdom, are mentioned without the slightest military detail, as so many chronological guides; and Poland itself starts into visible existence simply to be divided. Herr von Schloëzer will tell you all about Frederic *quoad* Catherine, and all about Catherine *quoad* Frederic; but beyond this limit he is dumb,—and those who expect to be illumined by some general reflections on the Russian empire, the Polish constitution, or the state of European thought in the eighteenth century, must seek another instructor. As the record of some notable game of chess presupposes in the reader a knowledge of the functions proper to the king's knight and the queen's bishop, so does Herr Schloëzer—who, with surprising skill and gusto, has traced the progress of a very sharp diplomatic game to which Prussia, Russia, and Austria are the several parties—assume in the students of his pages enough erudition to understand the nature of the moves.

The interest of his book is thus of a purely diplomatic kind; but—granted somewhat of a taste for the subject on the part of the reader—it is the very reverse of dry, so admirably has the author digested his materials, and so clearly has he told his tale, without deviating to the right or to the left. Little bits of secret despatches and amiably cunning notes appear from time to time, tinged not slightly by the personal character of the inditer, and more intelligible to the reader of the present day, who (blessed with such a guide as Herr Schloëzer) is allowed to peep behind the scenes, than to the potentate or ambassador by whom they were originally received,—and these are pleasant, sometimes even to facetiousness. Old Fritz looks shrewd, business-like, irascible, and intrinsically good-natured; the great Catherine has about her something of the sentimental fine lady; indeed both of them are exceedingly agreeable persons, and one is quite delighted whenever two such good souls escape some ugly chance of falling by the ears. We read about a couple of excellent friends anxious to take every advantage of each other, and our chief excitement is occasioned by the amenity with which they keep their positions on the brink of a quarrel.

Then there are minor heroes of the diplomatic world, who come in for no inconsiderable share of attention. There is the Russian Chancellor Bestuschef, who appears on the evil, or anti-Prussian side,—a vulgar gentleman, of no principle whatever, save that which guided the immortal Vicar of Bray—greatly addicted to ardent spirits, and consumed by a passion for rubles. He boasts that his family name was originally Best, and that his ancestor, a long way back, came from the English county of Kent to found a race of Boyars. However, as the Bestuschesf were settled in Russia in the beginning of the fifteenth century, the "men of Kent" are quite at liberty to discredit the tale, if they do not affect their Muscovite relation.

Antagonistic to this specimen of venality is the successor of Bestuschef, Nakita Panin, the declared friend of Prussia,—deemed incorruptible even by the greatest believers in the efficiency of golden arguments, but slow in every sense of the word, and gifted with business habits worthy of an irregular London attorney. Of these, Solms, the Prussian ambassador, had a brilliant instance, when, after an unaccountable series of delays, he pressed for an answer to a project for a Pruso-Russian alliance, framed by his master Frederic, and forwarded through his hands:—

At first Solms merely endeavoured to remind Panin delicately of the subject, and to hint that a prompt delivery of the counter-project would be desirable. However, as these suggestions brought no result, and the demands of King Frederic became more and more pressing, Solms one day waited on Panin, thinking that a personal interview would afford him a better opportunity to be explicit. Panin received him, as usual, in the most affable manner, promised to hand over to him the counter-project after the lapse of a week, and then—that he might convince Solms of the integrity of his intentions—went to his writing-desk, and drew forth a sealed-up document from beneath a bundle of papers. Great was the surprise of Solms when he looked at this more closely. It was the Russian plan, which had been drawn up a month before by the Commission appointed for that purpose, and had already been given to the Vice Chancellor, Galitzin, for delivery to Solms. During all this time the document had lain unread and untouched on the table of the Minister, who had not even found time to break the seal.

Although otherwise favourable to Prussian ideas, Panin was opposed to the division of Poland.

A curious little anecdote seems to embody the first definite expression of Catherine on the subject of that memorable *coup-d'état*. Frederic, it should be understood, had already sent a project of division, which, though it emanated from himself, he attributed to one Count de Lynar; but this had come to nothing; and in the beginning of the year 1771 Prince Henry of Prussia (brother to the King) was on a diplomatic visit to the Empress at St. Petersburg, thinking nothing at all of Poland, but extremely anxious to terminate the war between Russia and Turkey,—which, through the terms of the alliance between Frederic and Catherine, pressed very hard upon the Prussian purse. Austria, however, on the pretext of certain ancient claims, had seized on the Polish provinces of Zips and Zandel; and this was the great topic of the day, when Prince Henry, on the evening of the 8th of January, 1771, was indulging in a little social chat with the Empress and her confidential adviser, Count Zacharias Czernicheff:—

In the course of conversation Catherine communicated to the Prince the latest intelligence that had arrived from Poland during his absence (at Moscow), telling him half in jest that the Austrians had taken it into their heads to occupy two Starosties, and adding, with apparent naïveté, "But why should not everybody else take something too?" Although these words were seemingly uttered without intention, the Prince thought they conveyed an allusion to his brother; for Frederic, a few months before, on hearing that the plague had broken out in Poland, had placed along the Polish frontier of Prussia a cordon of safety, which at some points extended far into the Polish territory. Thinking that the Empress's remark referred to this circumstance, the Prince sharply replied, "Though the King has drawn a cordon into Poland, he has not occupied Starosties."—Catherine now expressed her meaning more plainly, and cried out, with a laugh, "Then why not occupy some?"—Here she broke off the conversation, to leave it in the hands of Count Czernicheff, who probably had long waited for a fitting moment to speak with the Prince on the subject. Turning to Henry, and explaining more clearly the views of his Imperial mistress, Czernicheff said, "But why not occupy the Bishopric of Varmia? For, after all, everybody must have something."

Another observation by Catherine—"It seems that in this Poland one need but stoop to pick something up"—perhaps formed part of this sensible conversation.

If once we supposed that chessmen had feeling, our enjoyment on beholding a well-played match would be considerably diminished by the thought of what some luckless pawn would suffer in consequence of a too vigorous pinch. Now, it is the charm of Herr Schloëzer's book, that the human attributes of the various peoples who were the pawns in the diplomatic game he describes are ever kept out of sight, so that nothing diverts us from the skill of the players. On closing the book the impartial reader will not be able to make out how Frederic could have acted otherwise than he actually did; and he will be scarcely less indulgent to Catherine herself.

Early Voyages to Terra Australis, now called Australia. Edited, with an Introduction, by R. H. Major. (Printed for the Hakluyt Society.)

Victoria.—Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the Aborigines. (Melbourne, Ordered by the Council to be Printed.)

Australian geography and ethnology are admirably illustrated in the two volumes before us. The work which Mr. Major has edited for the Hakluyt Society is a collection of fifteen docu-

ments,—the first of them being translations from Spanish, French, or rare Dutch MSS., preserved at the Hague, and chronologically arranged, with early English accounts. To these is appended an excellent Introduction, tracing the progress of Australian discovery from the remotest times. The belief in a great southern continent is indicated in certain passages of Aristotle, Plato, Aelian and Aratus, as well as in some remarkable lines from the 'Astronomicon' of Manilius, which Mr. Major quotes. To these we may add, a passage from the *Tusculan Disputations*, where "the unknown Australian region," one of "the distant habitable regions," is strangely or poetically inferred. On the authority of Marco Polo, the earliest discovery has been asserted in favour of the Chinese, and *claimed* successively by French, Portuguese, Spaniards, and our own countryman, Cook. These claims, as based upon early descriptions and maps of the country, Mr. Major discusses, and pronounces in favour of the Portuguese, by whom he thinks it "highly probable that Australia was discovered between the years 1511 and 1529; and almost to a demonstrable certainty that it was discovered before the year 1542." An invidious attempt was made by Dalrymple to throw discredit upon Capt. Cook's discoveries, on the strength of Rotz's Map of New Holland, preserved in the Museum, where the eastern coast is laid down "with some curious circumstances of correspondence,"—the Bay of Inlets in Cook's map answering to the Bay Perdue in the earlier map,—and the coast "where the Endeavour struck" to the Coste Dangereuse. A Frenchman, M. Metz, has ably rebutted the charge; this very identity of names being, as he argues, a sufficient proof of Cook's geographical independence and honesty. The old maps appear to designate Australis under the name of La Grande Jave, or the Londe of Java. There is no great discrepancy in the longitude,—the latitude to the north is strictly correct, and there is a general resemblance in the contour of the western coast. On the eastern coast several rivers are laid down, and the islands and reefs correspond with those skirting the actual Australia. In a map illustrating the voyages of Drake and Cavendish, bearing the arms of Elizabeth, Torres Strait is even marked,—while the Terra Australis is described in a work, published at Louvain in 1598, as beginning at two or three degrees from the Equator, and which, "if thoroughly explored, would be regarded as a fifth part of the world." The two inductive discoveries of Quirós—"a name second in merit only to Columbus"—and of Torres are then noted; after which the Editor passes on to the expeditions of the Dutch, to the discoveries of Tasman, and the buccaneering expedition of Dampier. Some valuable documents relating to the Dutch expeditions sent to the west coast Mr. Major has procured from the Hague.

A practical ethnological question is the subject of the second work we have for review. Are savage races capable of improvement, or is it a necessary law, if not of creation, of our civilization, that the red and copper-coloured man must disappear before the advancing white, as certainly as the forest tree before the settler's axe, or as the jungle-grass withers under his foot? Sagacious, sun-burnt men, who work at results without reference to the individual figures, answer the question unhesitatingly in one way,—and philanthropists of that kindly, monarchical turn, that would take a fly out of the bowl on the ground that the world had room for the two, reply more hopefully in another.

There are Indian villages along the Huron, we are told, where red men have long forgotten

their hereditary propensity for their fellow white man's scalp, and have become themselves useful, and their children able servants of the State. In the Nebraska Territory, the United States Government is endeavouring, not without success, to make farmers and manufacturers of the Indians. The Caffre, too, the Gael of the Tropics, has abated his love for his neighbour's oxen, and is turning his attention to horticulture; and the condition of the native tribes that hunt and fish along the Murray and Loddon, or shelter themselves under screens of boughs and sods in Western Australia, is inviting the notice of many intelligent as well as good men. A very interesting paper was lately read by Mr. McCombie before the British Association respecting the state and habits of these people; and here we have a Government Report from Victoria, which contains details attractive alike to missionary and ethnologist. Historical document as to the history of the Australian aborigines there exists none; unlike the wild tribes of Asia or America, they appear to have few traditions, and all that is known respecting their origin is deduced from their superstitions and customs. Their worship of the moon and the Pleiades,—their ordinary corroborees, or dances, every month when the moon appears, and their greater ceremonies in the spring when the second constellation is seen,—the strange initiatory rites practised on attaining the age of puberty,—the frantic gestures of the men in the corroboree,—the custom of the Lubras doing up the opossum rug and beating it,—all indicate an Eastern origin, and are similar to the heathenish customs which the Israelites were directed to avoid. Mr. Hull, whose evidence is particularly valuable, notes that the name of the moon with one tribe is Meniyan, and that the Pleiades are called the children of the moon,—a fact exceedingly significant, when it is remembered that the earliest children of Noah were named children of the moon, and called Minai, or Minye. The stars are considered as celestial black fellows. Then they have a vague idea of metempsychosis. The tribes on the sea-coast when they see the quail say, they are "black fellows gone." One of the aborigines told Mr. Hull, "White fellow come from Pindye: black fellow, when he die, go to Pindye one way west, then come back again east, jump up white fellow." In all their ceremonies they always carry the fire-stick. Their rude wains, or temporary huts, made of boughs and sticks, have an opening to the east. The bones of brothers are commonly carried with them in their wanderings,—and we have related, perhaps as a relic of embalming, a touching instance of a native mother wrapping her dead baby in rags, and adding wrap upon wrap to keep down the putrid smell, until the bundle became too heavy for her to carry, and then she reluctantly left it. The dead are sometimes placed in the hollows of trees or on the boughs of trees, or they are interred in a sitting posture. Finally, what government exists among them is patriarchal, the old men being treated almost with a divine respect.

Some of their customs clearly indicate a Semitic origin. They wear a band round the temples,—a new-born infant has a strip of opossum tied round its arm,—the belief in the evil eye is general,—and a strange superstition is current, called Eulet-beerorung, when certain females dare not behold the face of certain males, as for instance when the mother-in-law dare not behold the face of her future son-in-law until he is married. Degrees of consanguinity are observed, as well as a sort of caste. For instance, on the birth of a male child of a chief a grand corroboree, or war-dance, is held, the infant is

rubbed with emu oil or fat, and then smeared with red ochre; while in the case of an inferior the child is only rubbed over with charcoal-dust. Notable are the distinctions of age.—

"The boys at seven or eight years of age are called 'Wankums,' and go through the operation of having the front tooth knocked out. Several kinds of food are prohibited to them in this stage. At about sixteen the youths are made 'jibbón.' There are many ceremonies observed on this occasion—marching in figures, shouting, and beating the ground with boughs. The 'jibbón' is not allowed to eat some kinds of food until about twenty to twenty-four years of age, when he may eat any food without restriction."

Marriage is a matter of arrangement, or bargain, or natural exchange,—or it is sometimes effected *vi et armis*, a quarrel being picked with a husband, and the wife becoming the property of the victor; in fact, women have no voice in the matter, being disposed of by their brothers or fathers, and girls of fifteen even disposed of to men of sixty in the following manner:—

"The girl is brought forth by the father, who has a spear in one hand, and a tomahawk in the other; holding down her head, yabbering and crying, is forced to her intended husband to whom she is given. She shows reluctance, a blow from the father is given; the girl screams, the mother's yell is next heard. A second blow is given, and the girl is dragged by the husband to his miam; she resists, the husband gives a blow. At this stage of the ceremony a cabal is in the encampment, wonguins flying about from some young men, who perhaps had been in treaty for her or had been promised her. The husband rushes from his miam to see who are his rivals; a general fight ensues, and very often the husband gets a spear wound. The old men, who alone can quell a disturbance, take the command. During this cabal the young girl may be seen going back to her mother, but is soon dragged by her arms, or the hair of her head, by her father to the husband's miam again; and after a few more blows, or if she is determined, the father will spear her in her leg to prevent her going away. Thus the poor creature is at last subdued, and often, after all, makes a very domestic wife or slave."

Polygamy is practised, but generally only to the extent of three wives, and that is said to be regulated by the supply of opossums and kangaroos. Divorce is not tolerated, though Mr. Thomas relates a remarkable instance:—

"Two influential blacks, well known to the settlers on the Goulburn and the Yarra, had both been promised a fine young lubra, named Eliza. These expectants were—Billy Hamilton, a knowing black of the Goulburn tribe, and Gillibrand, of equal fame, of the Yarra tribe. The girl's father (of the Devil's River tribe) gave the girl to Billy Hamilton. Whenever the tribes met at Melbourne she eloped to Gillibrand, but was as often recaptured. Thus, for two years, was continued fighting. The poor girl, between love for Gillibrand, and spearing and tomahawking, was oft near killed. At length it was agreed, if the Yarra and Western Port tribes would meet the other tribes on the Goulburn, to settle the affair by single combat in the presence of the five tribes. I accompanied the Melbourne tribes, who met the other tribes, on a beautiful rise, near Colonel Whyte's station, on Sandy Creek. They fought desperately; Gillibrand was acknowledged the conqueror. Grand corroborees for nights followed, and Gillibrand brought back his treasure."

The physical and moral characteristics of the race are in many respects those of the Negro. The hair is black and coarse, they have dark-brown and large eyes, a copper-coloured complexion, and a peculiar smell pervades the body. Their dress is an opossum cloak or blanket, their food kangaroo, or fish, snake, or any meat but pork,—they divide time by heat or cold, by the shearing time, or "nip-nip," in some tribes by the flowers, and even by "sleeps." Contact

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with the whites has made them drunken, vicious, diseased, in spite of the care exercised over them by Government; and their numbers have dwindled down in twenty years from 6,000 to as many hundreds.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Christmas Week: a Christmas Story. By the Rev. Henry Christmas. (Edinburgh, Black.)—The reader may be excused, if he be somewhat tired of the two-hundred-times-told tale of the griefs, cares and persecutions which attend the life of a poor married curate, and if he should be provoked to ask how far they arise from duties being undertaken, professionally, by those who run such risks as belong to an over-stocked market, and then complain of the consequences of their choice. Be this as it may, the combination of virtue, sorrow, persecuting canons and angelic helping lords, who transform the pure curate into an opulent vicar at page the last, is worn out. Was it not in some degree exhausted, once for all, in Goldsmith's immortal "Vicar"? The Christmas-book of Mr. Christmas, however, though the theme is old, has a pleasant mark of Christmas time in its charities of feeling, and in its crisp and brisk literary style.

Whist, its Theory and Practice: with Chapters on Loo and Cribbage. By Capt. Crawley. (C. H. Clarke.)—Though this card-book comes out under the imaginary banners of the Heavy Dragoon who married *Becky Sharp*, the picaroon, it need not frighten any one. Here no one is told how to cheat. Not the simplest feat of such prestidigitation as made M. Caston so terrible an adversary is hinted at. We have to supply for ourselves (if bent on emulating the real *Rawdon Crawley*) regrets for those resplendent coat-buttons as big as florins, in which the foul players of the time of the Regency might show their cards undisturbed or read most of their neighbours.—The book is as respectable as though it were signed Hoyle or *Bob Short*—or as though it had been dedicated to *Sarah Battie*. The directions, on the whole, seem clear and intelligible. There is not much irrelevant matter. A tepid joke or two here and there, so far from doing harm, may amuse very young gentlemen who think, and well they may, that it is no joke to learn whist.—But Quadrille, though its insertion was not to be looked for in a book like Capt. Crawley's, is too lightly spoken of. It is ingenious, intricate and not easy; and moreover it was the game of good society, in

The tea-cup times of hoop and hood,

And when the patch was worn;

and when Horace Walpole went "in his chair" to be snubbed by Princess Emily—to enjoy the gay society of that lover of crowned heads, Lady Mary Coke,—or the racy mother-wit of Kitty Clive.

Quakerism, Past and Present; being an Inquiry into the Causes of its Decline in Great Britain and Ireland. By J. S. Rowntree.—*The Peculum: an Endeavour to throw Light on some of the Causes of the Decline of the Society of Friends.* By Thomas Hancock. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—*A Fallen Faith; being a Historical, Religious, and Socio-Political Sketch of the Society of Friends.* By Edgar Stephenson, M.D. (Piper & Co.)—These works carry on the discussion on the causes which have attenuated and enfeebled the Society of Friends. The first and second were written as prize essays, and were rewarded, the one by a hundred, and the other by fifty guineas, from the purse of a private gentleman. Mr. Rowntree speaks of social isolation, quietism, dress, language and marriage rules as principles of decay. The regulations concerning mixed marriages have driven thousands from the fold. Mr. Hancock treats of "the idea of Quakerism," of schism among the Friends, of discipline, of conduct, and of the want of harmony between Quakerism and the nineteenth century. Mr. Stephenson takes somewhat hostile ground, and describes Quakerism as physically, mentally, and socio-politically obstructive, as unhealthy, and as hurrying towards total annihilation: a result which, in his view, will not be regretted by the real "friends" of humanity and religion.

An English-Hindustani Law and Commercial Dic-

tionary of Words and Phrases used in Civil, Criminal, Revenue, and Mercantile Affairs. Designed especially to assist Translators of Law Papers, by S. W. Fallon. (Calcutta, Thacker & Co.)—Urdū, or Hindūstānī, is a mixed language, like the English, drawing largely for its stock of words from the Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic, as English does from Latin, Greek, and French. Now, many English words also are being grafted on the Hindūstānī, the copiousness of which is augmented year by year at a rate which leaves the old dictionaries far in the background. In the departments of law, revenue, and commerce especially, new helps to the student of Hindūstānī are required, and one such help, of much value and importance, Mr. Fallon has here furnished.

Of the former lexicographers, he says, "Shakespeare's Dictionary, to this day unsurpassed, is scarcely equal to the requirements of the time." Forbes's Dictionary, in some parts more full, in others less so, exhibits none of the scholarship, or the exact and intimate acquaintance with the language, which are the great merits of the earlier work. He then proceeds to notice "a few of the most flagrant errors and important omissions" in Forbes, in whose work even such common terms as "capitalist," "census," "champerty," "consignee," &c., are not to be found. Prefixed to Mr. Fallon's Dictionary is a useful dissertation on the Indian languages. In this, however, we think we observe a few errors. Some of these are doubtless misprints, and require merely a general notice of the necessity of revision. But others cannot be so passed over. Thus, it is surely wrong to quote such words as *dil*, "the heart," and *yad*, "memory," as specimens of Hindi, instead of *hrdaya* and *smriti*. Again, we cannot in the slightest degree admit the truth of the following sentence:—"In the softness and simple melody of its vowels, perhaps the Italian alone surpasses the Hindi." On the contrary, few languages have a greater number of harsh sounds. Take the following well-known lines as a specimen:

Sir son sir, bhuj son bhuj, dihāt dihāt soi jori,
Charan charan gahi jhapatkal, lapat, jhapat, jhakori.

To some of the translations here given by Mr. Fallon we must also object. Thus, *pā piyādā* cannot be rendered even by the most literal translation "the foot its own footman." Mr. Fallon's Dictionary comprises about 4,000 English words, many of them having a number of secondary meanings, and all extremely well and accurately rendered into Urdū. To the Anglo-Indian student it will be a great aid, and it deserves a place in every Indian library.

Indian Policy, 1858. (Bell & Daldy.)—The Author of this pamphlet favours the creed of the Great Solutionists. We should be glad if some individual of that useful sect would declare whether this production be jest or earnest. To us it appears too solemn for the one, and too silly for the other. A despotic Governor-General, appointed for life,—a permanent European garrison of 150,000 men,—the abrogation of all treaties, and annexation of all native states,—such are some of the absurdities proposed by this Indian politician. We really cannot argue with a man who asks "if the Italian peasantry, under the military despotism of Austria, are less happy than the peasantry of England." Still less do we wish to exchange words with one who talks after this fashion of treaties: "Talk not of treaties; if we have made a wicked oath, let us not wickedly perform it"; "but to avoid public scandal, I should like to see annexation managed without directly breaking the public faith." We take the writer at his word: we will talk not with him lest we be led into some wicked oath, which, however, we shall have no power of wickedly performing.

The History of the Religious Movement of the Eighteenth Century called Methodism. By Abel Stevens, LL.D. Vol. II. (Heylin).—This second volume of Dr. Stevens's satisfies the promise made to the reader that this should be the "fullest" account of Wesley and his times yet published; nor is the fullness attained by long weary chapters composed in a correspondingly weary style. The narrative preserves throughout a uniform tenor of interest, giving us lively pictures, and pleasant

anecdotes of Rowland Hill, Berridge, Shirley, Adam Clarke, Toplady, and other famous slap-dash preachers of the day. The early camp-meetings in Wales are significant, when "the irregular troops," we are told, "brought in more captures than the disciplined squadrons,"—a thousand three hundred horse being turned out in the field, and six or seven preachers taking their turn at the stand, and fervent cries of "Gogomant" ("Glory"), and "Bendigadi" ("Blessed"), ringing along the hill-sides. A sketch of the missions and literature of the society, with several portraits of the pioneers of Methodism, complete the work.

Travellers' Tales Re-told. By Theta. (Thompson & Co.)—We have tried two of these: to manage more was impossible. Perhaps such spirit and sense as the stories ever contained may have evaporated in the re-telling.

From Messrs. Kelly we have the *London Post-Office Directory* for the year 1860, being its sixty-first annual publication,—and also from the same firm a neat Map on rollers of London and its environs.—Of new editions we have, from Messrs. Longman, a third issue of Sir J. Emerson Tennent's *Ceylon*, with some capital new matter on the Demon Worship,—from Mr. Murray, Mrs. Jameson's *Memoirs of Early Italian Painters*, and two cheap complete editions of Byron's *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*,—from Messrs. A. & C. Black, *Bruce's Travels and Adventures in Abyssinia*, edited by J. Morison Clingan,—and Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*, illustrated by C. A. Doyle,—from Mr. Bentley, a cheap edition of *Notes on Nose*.—Mr. Bohn has added to his "Illustrated Library," *The Reliques of Father Prout*, with some additional humorous matter, making a most delightful volume of fun, character, and learning.—We have also on our table—*The Hellenics* of Walter Savage Landor, comprising Heroic Idyls, &c. (Griffin),—Cleveland's *Compendium of American Literature* (Philadelphia, Biddle),—*The Prairie*, by J. Fenimore Cooper (New York, Townsend & Co.),—Messrs. Hurst & Blackett have added to their "Standard Library," Cardinal Wiseman's *Recollections of the Last Four Popes*. To the Translations of the year we have to add *The Education of Mothers of Families*, by M. Aimé-Martin, translated from the Third Paris Edition by Dr. Lee (Adams).—*Elizabeth*, a story which does not end in marriage, translated from the German of Nathusius, by S. A. Smith (Grant & Son). In Reprints we have on our table, from "All the Year Round," Mr. Collins's *New Sentimental Journey* (Chapman & Hall), a story with a good deal of dry, quiet humour,—Volume II. of *Tales from Bentley*,—*The Rights and Conditions of Women*, by the Rev. S. J. May (Whitfield),—*Lays of the Sanctuary, and other Poems*, compiled and edited by G. Stevenson de M. Rutherford (Hamilton),—*Nightingale Valley*, a collection of lyrics and poems in the English language, edited by Giraldus (Bell & Daldy),—*Poems*, by the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman" (Hurst & Blackett),—*Class-Book of English Prose*, by R. Demaus (Black). In Second Editions we may announce *Actaea*, a first lesson in natural history, by Mrs. Agassiz (Low),—*The History of Dumfriesshire*, by Joseph Irving,—*The Scope and Nature of University Education*, by Dr. Newman (Longman),—*The Cathedrals of the United Kingdom*, by Mackenzie Walcot (Stanford),—*Seven Tales, by Seven Authors*, edited by F. E. Smedley (Hall, Virtue & Co.). Fifth Editions—Schneider's *Edinburgh High School French Reader* (Whittaker),—*Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character*, by E. B. Ramsay (Edmonston & Douglas).

We have still some *Books for the Young* to dismiss ere accounts are closed with the year 1859.—*Round the World: a Tale for Boys*, by W. H. G. Kingston (Nelson & Sons), carries the description of itself on its title-page as a rattling story of adventure.—*The Old Couplit; or, the Adventures of Richard Boothby in Search of his Own Way*, by E. J. May (Parker & Son) is also "a story for boys,"—the hero of which is a scampagre with the mischief of quicksilver running in his veins—unable, it would appear, to resist a chance of doing mischief—or to settle in a place. His school-naughtiness is coloured a little too highly; and his adventures as a young man are romantic enough

and to spare. But for this touch of exaggeration, which always, in proportion as it is strong or weak, impairs belief, the book is a good one.—*Our Uncle the Traveller's Stories*—a third tale for the detection of boys, by Miss Frances Browne (Kent & Co.)—is another proof of the truth, illustrated to perfection by Miss Edgeworth, and, again, by Miss Martineau, in her tale of 'The Crofton Boys,' that women, and single women too, can write as well for the young of the stronger sex, as they do for Maria, Harriet, or Frances.

To the list of Year-Books we have to add the volume of *The Family Friend*, for 1859 (Ward & Lock),—*Engineers', Architects', and Contractors' Pocket-Book* for 1860 (Lockwood & Co.),—*Rees's Diary and Almanack*.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Arnot's Roots and Fruits of the Christian Life, cr. Svo. 7s. 6d. cl. Becker's Life Thoughts, completed from his Works, and 4to. 10s. 6d. Bonar's Plain English New Testament, Svo. 1s. 6d. lwd. Bohn's Classical Library, 'Martini's Epigrams,' 7s. 6d. cl. Cesario Commentarii de Bello Gallico, by Long, 2nd edit. 6s. 6d. Christian Guest, The, revised by Macleod, royal Svo. 3s. 6d. cl. Crukshank (Geo.), A Pop-Gum fired by, Svo. 1s. sgd. D'Urfey's Doublet, 2d edit., 1s. 6d. bds. Dublin University Examination Papers, for 1860, fe. Svo. 2s. 6d. Entomologist's Annual, The, for 1860, fe. Svo. 2s. 6d. lwd. Flad (F. M.), Journal of, edited by Veitch, cr. Svo. 2s. 6d. cl. Fox's Anti-Slavery Correspondence, and Floyd's Anti-Slavery, 1859, fe. Svo. 2s. 6d. cl. Gloucester and Bristol Diocesan Clerical Register, 1860, fe. Svo. 1s. 6d. Gome's British Sea-Anemones and Corals, Svo. 21s. cl. Hodgson's Household Novels, 'Mudford's Stephen Drayard,' 2s. Lodge's Peerage and Baronetage, 29th edit. royal Svo. 3s. 6d. cl. London and Provincial Medical Directory for 1860, 12mo. 8s. 6d. Lovell's Botanical Cabinet, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl. Macaulay's Life of Cromwell, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl. McLintock's Discovery of the Fate of Franklin, Svo. 1s. 6d. cl. Mursell's Lectures to Working Men, 3rd Series, Vol. 1, cr. Svo. 1s. 6d. Newgate's New Nun, fe. Svo. 2s. 6d. cl. Oliphant's Elgin's Mission to China and Japan, 1857, 9, 2 vols. 42s. Our Homeless Poor: What to Do to Help Them, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl. Public Speaker, The, and How to Make One, fe. Svo. 2s. 6d. cl. Railway Library, 'Pope's Little Pendleton,' 1s. 6d. bds. Rankin and Radcliffe's Medical Sciences, Vol. 39, post Svo. 6s. 6d. Rees's Diary and Almanack, 1860, 1s. 6d. cl. Rogers's The Footprints of Jesus, 3rd Series, fe. Svo. 1s. 6d. cl. Run and Read Library, 'Sherwood's The Nun,' 1s. 6d. bds. Scott's Waverley Novels, Illust. Edit. Vols. 11 & 12, 4s. 6d. each. cl. Scott's Warbler Novels, 12th Edition, Vol. 1, fe. Svo. 1s. 6d. Sibley's Budget, Postscript, 1860, 5s. 4d. cl. Steel's (Rev. Robert) Samuel the Prophet, fe. Svo. 4s. 6d. cl. Stones's My First Voyage, 2nd edit. cr. Svo. 5s. cl. Taver, Le Début dans la Langue Francaise, 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl. Truth Answers Best; or, Jean and Nicolette, fe. Svo. 2s. 6d. bds. Ure's Anatomy and Physiology, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl. Who's Who in 1860, edited by Oakes, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl. Williamson's Hindustani Primer, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl. Wilkinson's The Revival in its Physical, &c. Aspects, p. Svo. 7s. cl. Wilson's Iona; or, Early Christianity in Scotland, fe. Svo. 2s. 6d. cl. Winslow's Gathered Flowers from a Bible Class, new edit. 1s. 6d.

RELIGIOUS BOOK TITLES.

London, Dec. 26, 1859.

I know I am about to tread on delicate ground, and that I shall find myself in the position of a performer who is dancing a hornpipe amongst a number of eggs. I cannot help it. If I am sent to perdition by saints and preachers, I must still have my say. I have often been lectured upon sins and vices that I never possessed, and I now feel that I have a call to lecture the lecturers.

Without any malice, any prejudice, any particular tincture of any particular infidelity, I do not honestly think that the conductors of cheap would-be-popular literature are going exactly in the right way. They mean well, no doubt,—as well as many notorious sinners have meant,—but I need scarcely allude to the proverb which represents "another place" as being paved with such intentions. My accusation against the conductors of cheap would-be-popular religious literature, and also against certain authors of religious books, is short and simple. I think that in endeavouring to run on level terms with the light and "comic" publications of the age, they have become flippant—almost dangerously flippant—without being more amusing. They have acknowledged the character of their pills by laying on a meretricious and shallow gilding—they have danced to the pipings of scoffers and unbelievers—they have eaten out of the same flesh-pots—they have dwelt in the same Ichabod palaces—they have wallowed in the same mire of false and mistaken wit—and only to succeed in alarming or disgusting their friends, without attracting any converts from the ranks of their enemies.

There is a certain epic dignity about all religious subjects and biblical records which it is not wise to disturb. The line is so thin, and so easily broken, which divides the ridiculous from the sublime, that it will not bear the touch of the lightest trespasser, much less the clumsy kicking of undiscerning men. A single letter will derange the ideas of nineteen centuries. The name of Solomon

has the calm, cold, statuesque dignity of an Egyptian sphinx;—the name of Solomons is suggestive of fried fish, auction-mart "riggers," second-hand garments, and the slums of Aldgate. The 'Israel in Egypt' is a great work of a great master, in which the Red Sea gapes and roars even within the walls of a conventional concert-room; but call it Israel in Egypt, before a note is sounded, and it will suggest no picture but the Pyramids half covered with the placards of an advertising tailor. The conductors of would-be-popular moral and religious literature—honest and persevering as they may be—have not been sufficiently careful, or sufficiently endowed with pure sense of the ludicrous, to avoid this rock, and for this reason they have lost ground, to my thinking, instead of gaining it. A large circulation of tracts, handbills, periodicals, and books, is good as a trading speculation, or as an engine for spreading certain ideas; but not good if the ideas it spreads are the very opposite to those which the writers and publishers are supposed to be teaching. I look upon the titles of all such publications as of the utmost importance. It is the only thing placed before the public in preliminary advertisements; it forms a phrase which is always in the mouth of buyer and seller, and which is often the only vestige of a work which lingers in the mind of an average reader. No amount of bad writing can wholly destroy the effect of a good title; and no amount of good writing can atone for, or destroy the influence of a bad one. This holds good, I imagine, to a great degree in books; to a greater degree in periodicals and the titles of articles; to a far greater degree in slender tracts; and to the greatest degree of all in literary handbills. In proportion as the matter becomes meagre in quantity, so does the influence—the grappling force of the title increase, until in some cases—no mean majority, perhaps—it is the undisturbed master of the situation.

If there is any truth in this reasoning, what must we say to a variety of moral and religious titles of books, pamphlets, and handbills, which are being disseminated at the present moment under the most distinguished and spotless authority; and if not, what must we say to them, with equal justice, upon purely artistic grounds?

I will first take the 'Illustrated Handbills' (compiled by the Editor of the *British Workman*), which, according to the advertisement, "embrace Religion, Sabbath Observance, the Sacred Scriptures, Temperance, Peace, Kindness to Animals, Truthfulness, Swearing, War, Smoking, &c." So far, so good,—in fact, very good; but how about some of the titles? 'Oh! this Hard Lump,' 'The Cabman's Dying Cry,' 'How to manage an Ass,' 'My Father's at the Helm,' and 'The Bullet in the Bible,' are five titles selected out of fifty, and what must any unprejudiced reader think of their taste, judgment, and adaptability to the lower orders? What class of people can they be, who, according to supposition, are only to be reached by such false and dangerous familiarity? Is the awful chariot of Jehovah likely to be more respected after being dragged through the mud like a catsmeat barrow at the heels of a powerful but mistaken Association? Is the Gospel likely to be more largely drunk and relished when brought down to the level of 3d. a pot in our own mugs? The first of these titles ('Oh! this Hard Lump') can only suggest indigestion; 'The Cabman's Dying Cry' tempts one to ask if it was "four shillings a mile"? 'How to manage an Ass,' sounds exceedingly disrespectful to converts. 'The Bullet in the Bible' might be the name of a conjuring trick, performed by some distinguished wizard, while 'My Father's at the Helm' is a very fair specimen of that playfully familiar style of dealing with the most sacred subjects, which only religious Societies and licensed preachers can adopt without fear of reproof, of warning, or of excommunication.

Passing from these "Illustrated Handbills," whose objectionable titles can easily be altered, to another stratum of moral and religious publications, I find a variety of books, tracts, and articles, all, apparently, christened at the same font. As my object is not to attack individual writers or individual publishers, I avoid as much as possible the

mentioning of names, but I am obliged to quote the *bond fide* titles of existing or announced works in order to strengthen my argument. As two other examples of that familiarity with sacred subjects, which is calculated, according to my views, to breed contempt, I will take such a title as 'Christ Knocking at the Door of the Soul.' Will any one say that the taste which framed this title would shrink from adapting the negro song of 'Who's that Knocking at the Door' to the work of sectarian proselytism? What appreciable difference is there between such a religious title as 'The Night, the Dawn, and the Day,' and those theatrical tableaux which are usually supposed to form an attraction in the playbill of a Victoria melo-drama?

If I were to take two other strictly religious titles, viz., 'Pearls from the Ocean,' and 'Echoes of Eternity,' what man who reads this letter would be able to give me the lie if I said that the first was a well-known popular quadrille, and the second a highly effective waltz by Jullien? If I went still further, and after taking two other titles of similar works, 'The Early and the Latter Rain,' and 'Good Seed for the Lord's Field,' thought proper to add "by Mr. Thorley, author of the 'Food for Cattle,'" what sign would there be on the surface, or in the last title, to show that I had practised a deception? Another such title, called 'Bread from Heaven,' might be improved in the same direction by adding 'Down again to Ninepence' (or whatever is the lowest price of Bibles); while 'A Book you will like' might be provided with a couple of worthy companions, having the same shop-keeping twang, in the shape of 'Is there any other article?' and 'Can we send it home for you?'

I pass over such books as 'The Lamplighter,' which has come and gone, and such an alarming title as 'The Great Tribulation Coming on the Earth,'—which latter, I suppose, could only allude to the fact that a new book was in the press,—author Dr. Cumming. Though I pass over these things without comment, I cannot abstain from noticing a book that was recently announced, called 'Nuggets from the Oldest Diggings; or, Researches in the Mosaic Creation.' This title is, doubtless, considered likely to popularize that most unpopular of all compounds, a mixture of theology and geology. As no particular "mission" is claimed for it, except the one great mission to be sold, I will leave it as it stands, merely hoping that the world may not be destined to lose, in the warfare of religious discussion, so evident and promising a "comic writer" as the author of such a title.

In these days of Spurgeonesque preaching we ought not to be surprised at anything, and it is wrong, perhaps, to expect our popular, or would-be-popular, religious literature to do more than reflect the religious manners and whims of the time. The same theological literary taste is now at work which produced Richard Baxter's 'Heavy Shove,' 'A Salve for Sore Eyes,' 'Pins and Needles for the Ungodly,' and a hundred other similar titles; and the true interests of religion, to say nothing of public decency, are likely to benefit as much by the one as they, doubtless, did by the other. This rage for "taking" title-making in religious works may not end with its present efforts; and as a man of the world, of the earth, earthly, I venture to make a few suggestions for further progress. I think the following titles would circulate widely, and do a deal of good, if they did not, like their predecessors, cause a leak in one part of the spiritual ship while they were pumping out the black water in another. These are:—'Box and Cox Converted and Baptized,' 'How the Wandering Minstrel (Jem Baggs) was gathered into the Fold,' 'Did you ever send your wife to Camberwell New Chapel?' 'Harrquin, Day of Judgment; or, I'm a-looking at you,' 'The Reformed Skittle-Sharp,' and 'The Repentant Pot-Boy.' When once you begin to dabble in flippant and comic titles, it is worse than useless to stand still. The seasoning must be made stronger with every succeeding dose, or the palate will begin at once to loathe its mixture.

I cannot be accused of any attempt to undermine religion in offering these additional titles, as I should be much more gratified by their utter

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rejection, and the total destruction of all those which have gone before them. I think it is far better that the pure stream of religion should be left in dimness and mystery, high up in the distant, everlasting hills, than that it should be turned on with vulgar familiarity in every man's house, like New River water, or Imperial gas, or should be hawked about the streets as our fine, old original gospel fluid, only a penny a glass, with the usual trading reduction upon taking a quantity.

J. H.

WORKS OF ART IN THE DRIFT.

Wallington, Dec. 24, 1859.

THAT the human remains found in caverns (which were, undoubtedly, among the first habitations of man) were not contemporaneous with those of the carnivora which had occupied the same places, may, I think, be concluded from the fact, that caverns could not comfortably be inhabited by man until their other occupants had become extinct; but a stronger fact is, that (as I believe) the human remains found in these ancient dens of the carnivora, do not bear marks of having been subjected to the action of the teeth of those animals, as is so generally the case with the bones of other mammals.

The exploration of the gravel beds in which occur the flint implements, &c., should certainly be extended to the surface of the beds on which the gravel rests, as that most probably was the surface on which dwelt the owners of these objects, and from which they were driven by the catastrophe which deposited the gravels. Besides, from the little appearance of abrasion presented by the implements, they could not, I think, have been carried by the water to any great distance from the locality frequented by their owners or makers.

Is there not abundant evidence in some of the crag beds, that fossils of very different ages may, amongst diluvium (as this is), be brought together in one bed? so that it can scarcely be considered (without further evidence), from their mere juxtaposition, that the animals whose bones are found in this drift were living at the same period as the men who owned the implements. Yours, &c.

W. C. TREVELYAN.

Castle of Rosenborg, Copenhagen.

THE progress of Archaeology in our days is certainly due, not only to the united efforts of the naturalists and archaeologists, but also the comparative method which so happily has been employed in different countries. Unfortunately, the antiquaries of England and France hitherto have known too little of the corresponding antiquities of other countries, and this is the reason why national archaeology there is still suffering under a rather heavy pressure of prejudices and antiquated historical theories.

In the present and very important question about flint implements in the drift and in the bone-caves, it appears to me that the said prejudices and old theories have played too prominent a part. If the antiquaries and naturalists, who do not believe in the flint implements of the drift and the bone-caves as works of art, had sufficiently known the phenomena observed in other countries, especially here in Denmark, they would scarcely have come forward in this case with such very surprising and very curious opinions.

At the last Meeting of the British Association, in Aberdeen, Sir Charles Lyell, in his opening Address to the Section of Geology, mentioned a large Indian mound at Cannons Point in St. Simons Island, in Georgia, "ten acres in area, and having an average height of five feet, chiefly composed of cast-away oyster-shells, throughout which arrow-heads, stone axes, and Indian pottery are dispersed [see *Athen.* No. 1665]. This same mound has been further described by Sir Charles Lyell in 'A Second Voyage to the United States of North America,' Vol. I. 1850, p. 338, where he adds: "The shell fish heaped up at Cannons Point must, from their nature, have been caught at a distance, on one of the outer islands; and it is well known that the Indians were in the habit of returning with what they had taken, from their fishing excursions on

the coast, to some good hunting-ground, such as St. Simons afforded."

Exactly similar mounds have been found here in Denmark on the coasts, especially on the coasts of the Kattegat and its "fjords" or bays. They have been examined by the well-known naturalists, Profs. Steenstrup and Forchhammer, and by myself, as member of a Committee appointed in the year 1848 (by the Royal Academy of Copenhagen), for combined geological and antiquarian researches. The mounds have been found to consist of myriads of cast-away shells of *Ostrea edulis*, *Mytilus ed.*, *Cardium ed.*, *Littorina litt.*, *Helix nemoralis*, and a few other Helices, mixed up with broken bones of stags, deer, of *Bos urus*, beaver, wild boar, &c., together with charcoal, ashes, burnt stones, pieces of very coarse pottery, rude hatchets, spear-heads, knives, arrow-heads, flakes or chips, chipping-blocks, &c. of flint, a sort of hatchets or hammers made of stags'-horn, different implements of bone, and very simple ornaments of bone, &c. Traces of such mounds have been discovered, in the course of ten years, in at least fifty different places near the sea-coasts of Denmark, and the descriptions of most of them have been inserted in the *Proceedings* of our Royal Academy. It is quite evident that the greater part of the bones of animals found among the shells have been broken according to a certain system,—most probably for getting out the marrow. The Committee, without knowing of the Indian mound described by Sir Charles Lyell, unanimously came to the conclusion (1849–50) that the mounds in Denmark indicated the places where the aborigines used constantly to eat their meals.

The implements of stone and bone discovered in these mounds are mostly of the same forms, and of the very rudest description. The implements of flint are in general neither ground nor polished; they present, even, quite peculiar simple forms, different from the forms of the common hatchets and implements of the stone age. At the commencement, when we only knew a few such mounds, I believed these differences of forms to be accidental, and I ascribed, accordingly, the mounds with their rude implements of flint to the same period as the common stone implements, and the large tombs, stone-chambers, or cromlechs of the stone age.

But two years ago, in comparing the many finds from the mounds with the still more numerous finds from the cromlechs, I discovered that several of the rudest flint implements of the mounds never appear in the cromlechs or graves of the stone age; and, on the other hand, that a great many of the highly finished or polished stone implements of the cromlechs never are to be found in the mounds. In Lectures delivered at the University of Copenhagen (1857), I tried to show that the rude flint implements of the mounds were exactly like some other rude and undoubtedly extremely old flint implements found in great abundance in different places on the sea-shores of Denmark, and also in Schonen, at the bottom of old bogs, which now are, and which probably for thousands of years have been, covered with large hills of gravel, clay, and sand, as well as remarkably like the rude hatchets, and other implements of flint, discovered under circumstances pointing to a very high antiquity, in different bone-caves in England and France, and in the gravel-pits at Abbeville and Amiens. Of these implements I had seen some at Abbeville, in the museum of M. Boucher de Perthes, who also afterwards, when more of them had been found, with great liberality forwarded several specimens for comparison to our Royal Museum of Northern Antiquities in Copenhagen. I extended my comparison to the implements of the very rude savage tribes of America and the South Sea, preserved in different museums, and I came to the result, that the peculiarly formed, very rude flint implements of the mounds of Denmark, and of the bone-caves and gravel-pits of England and France, must belong to an earlier time of the stone age than the cromlechs or large stone chambers; and that they, perhaps, are to be ascribed to some peculiar savage tribes, who were the real aborigines of the North and West of Europe, and who afterwards must have been subdued by more powerful, more advanced

tribes, of whom the beautifully-finished stone implements, and the very remarkable—sometimes quite astonishing—stone chambers, or cromlechs, are speaking memorials. Last spring, in the month of March (the 18th), at a meeting of the Royal Academy here, I further explained this new sub-division of the stone age, which was preceded by an equally new sub-division of the bronze age. Six months ago I had succeeded in establishing a sub-division of the iron age, in such a way that we, according to my opinion, now are enabled, for the Pagan time alone, to point out six different great periods of civilization in this country, and I dare say in a good many other countries of Europe.

This new system, however, especially the division of the stone age, was naturally opposed by several antiquaries; when, a few months after, the news of the discoveries in the Brixham Cave, and the recent researches in the gravel-pits at Abbeville and Amiens, suddenly arrived. I was agreeably surprised at seeing the opinion of the very high antiquity of the rude stone implements found there, fully corroborated by the authority of eminent French and English naturalists and antiquaries, as MM. Touche, Prestwich, Flower, Dr. Falconer, Sir Charles Lyell, Mr. Evans, &c.; and I derived equally great satisfaction from the unanimous declaration of all the different writers in this case, that the flint pieces from the gravel and the caves are much unlike the common implements of the stone age in France and England; and that they evidently are forming quite a peculiar class. Some remarks of Mr. Evans, in his paper communicated (June 2) to the Society of Antiquaries of London

—'On the Occurrence of Flint Instruments in undisturbed Beds of Gravel, both on the Continent and in England'—where he speaks about the pointed and oval, or almond-shaped implements of flint, "all indisputably worked by the hand of man, and not indebted for their shape to any natural configuration or peculiar fracture of the flint," attracted, in the highest degree, my attention. "They present," he says, "no analogy in form to the well-known implements of the so-called Celtic or stone period, which, moreover, have for the most part some portion, if not the whole, of their surface ground or polished, and are frequently made from other stones than flint. Those from the drift are, on the contrary, never ground, and are exclusively of flint. They have, indeed, every appearance of having been fabricated by another race of men, who, from the fact that the Celtic stone weapons have been found in the superficial soil above the drift containing these ruder weapons, as well as from other considerations, must have inhabited this region of the globe at a period anterior to its so-called Celtic occupation"—[*Athen.* No. 1650].

It certainly is a very remarkable coincidence, that Mr. Evans here, without any connexion with me, and without knowing my newly-started theories about the sub-divisions of the different ages, is using exactly the same arguments, and nearly the same words, with which I, two years ago, in lecturing at the University, and again on the 18th of March this year, at the Royal Academy here, tried to add a sub-division of the stone age to my other proposed divisions of the bronze and the iron ages.

That two antiquaries in different countries, without any communication with each other, in looking at similar facts, are coming to exactly the same conclusions, bearing upon a natural reform of the system hitherto adopted, is, as I believe, a sign, if not a proof, that there are new facts advancing of such importance that the old system is highly threatened.

The flint implements of the drift and the bone-caves are no longer left "without any standard of comparison." We have plenty of such objects, hundreds, and even thousands, found in the said artificial mounds, in lakes, bogs, and on the sea-shores of Denmark in the closest connexion with antiquities of such a kind, that no man, not even the most prejudiced, should venture to ascribe the origin of them to a natural cause, to "motion in water."

The great quantity of flint implements found in

the drift in the valley of the Somme in France—more than a thousand in the last ten years, in an area of fifteen miles in length [see *Athen.* No. 1665, p. 404]—has been used as an argument against their being implements at all. But it must be borne in mind, that the aborigines, as naturally was to be expected, for the sake of fishing mostly lived near the seashore, the rivers and lakes, and that they on the very spots where they wandered about, undoubtedly, very often through many centuries, manufactured their rude implements of flint—a material which resists the influence of time. We, therefore, have the right beforehand of supposing a great number of stone implements to be found in such localities, and the truth of this supposition has also been completely confirmed by many most curious facts, which have been observed both in Europe and in America.

For instance, in the neighbourhood of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on the borders of the river Delaware, such a number of stone implements were found that from one locality several hundred arrowheads and other implements of stone could be sent over to the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries here. A distinguished Danish naturalist—Dr. Lund—who for many years has been residing in Brazil, mentions in a letter to the said society, that the borders of the small lake Lagos Santa, at the time when the Europeans first came to that part of Brazil, were all scattered over with hatchets of stone, proving that this spot had been a favourite one for the aboriginal inhabitants.

To these observations I could add a great many similar from the sea-coasts of the Continent, from larger and smaller islands, as well as from the borders of lakes in the north of Europe, where rude flint implements in great abundance have been discovered. But I will only mention here, that in Denmark, in the Island of Laaland, Mr. de Wicfeld, of Engestofle, Chamberlain to the King, and myself have been fortunate enough lately to collect in the course of a few weeks in one locality more than a thousand extremely rude flint implements, exactly like those from our oyster mounds, and very similar to those found in the gravel-pits and bone-caves in France and England. They were lying spread partly at the borders of the small lake of Maribo, partly on small islands or holms in the lake, where some traces of pile-work (probably even older than that discovered in the lakes of Switzerland) for the first time in this country have been found, and partly in the lake itself, in the very water near the borders. The lake has a length of 5 or 6 English miles and a breadth of about 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and hitherto only one of the sides of the lake has been searched. The number of flint implements discovered here in a few weeks surpasses comparatively the quantity of similar implements found in ten years in the valley of the Somme.

A most interesting circumstance with this same remarkable find in the lake of Maribo is, that we have some reason to believe that the lake in the aboriginal time, perhaps, may have had another niveau than now, as there are to be seen in the lake standing roots of fir-trees, which formerly must have stood on dry, or at least on boggy ground. Several other circumstances from the same lake and from different localities in Schonen and in Jutland, where the rudest stone implements have been discovered, make it very probable that our country, as well as England and France, must have undergone considerable geological changes, at least in some parts, and at a very remote time, when the poor savage aborigines wandered about on the sea-coasts, and on the borders of lakes and rivers with their miserable implements of flint and bone.

I offer these comparative remarks in the hope that they may throw some light upon the great and important question of the day,—the question about the antiquity of the human race. I fully agree with Sir C. Lyell, "that the evidence is very strong in favour of a very high antiquity" [*Athen.* No. 1666], as there really is no reason to doubt that true implements of flint, works of human art, frequently have been found in the drift with bones of elephants, rhinoceroses and other extinct animals. I feel convinced that we are at the commencement

of some of the most remarkable discoveries which have been lately made, and which certainly will have a great influence upon the further rapid progress of national archaeology on the whole, and also upon its emancipation from old and new prejudices, and from so-called historical theories.

J. J. A. WORSAE.

EDWARD WRIGHT.

AFTER a quarter of a century of hard labour—the labour of being perpetually comic before a London audience—Mr. Wright of the Adelphi has "shuffled off this mortal coil." He has left many an older brother-actor who commenced his career of player before Mr. Wright was born; but the latter had been rendered old by long suffering, and he died last week:—according to dates, in the forty-sixth year of his age—according to constitution, a very much older man. Like Murphy's "Apprentice," Mr. Wright was stage-struck at an early period, and left "commerce" (otherwise the "counter") for the "boards" when he was barely out of his teens. His course shows what may be effected by study, perseverance, and self-respect. He was a very poor actor when the curtain first rose for him, but he became the first in his peculiar line before many years had passed. That line was "farce" in all its varieties,—from the lightest and airiest to the very broadest; but even the latter never ran into vulgarity, and his *lowed* humour had a touch of refinement in it. His vocation was commenced five-and-twenty years ago at the Queen's Theatre,—little house which, in the days of the Beverleys, was a nursery for growing players, and where, with very small resources, pieces were put upon the stage with remarkable care and neatness. There Wright proved himself weak among the inefficient, but he abandoned the latter that he might become strong. In a few months he was the pet of Birmingham; and in 1837, when Braham produced him at the St. James's, he became a favourite, and soon the familiar friend of the London public. His home was at the Adelphi; but he served under two dynasties at the Princess's—those of Medex and Kean,—rendering the last memorable by his creation of the character of *Queen Bee*, in Douglas Jerrold's charming play of '*St. Cupid*'. Wright's musical voice and knowledge, and his graceful dancing, were advantages of which he knew how to make admirable use; but like an accomplished artist, he could turn defects to profit, and render a certain hesitation of speech available for the expression of laughter from his audience. Many other merits were his, but we will specify but one more, his identification with his part,—as, for instance, in the old retired coachman in some screaming farce, when the veteran John tottered on his weak limbs taking permanently the form into which they had been shaped during fifty years' occupation of the box-seat. This appearance he never forgot for a moment throughout the piece. For a brief period he was at the Lyceum, where he was shelved, as he was at the Princess's. "Wright of the Adelphi" exactly indicates his home and his style. It was he who made screaming farces not merely endurable, but enjoyable. The fun of them he carried away from the stage to his house and garden at Surbiton, where the same servant dressed his wigs and reared his cauliflowers. Let us add, that the mirth he raised was legitimately produced. Honest fun was the result. He lived before the days when the stage became profaned by burlesques of the most sacred stories of the affections and mockeries of the greatest patriots in history. He died, on the 22nd instant, at Boulogne, exhausted by continued disease. To such complexion had the great comic actor come at last.

JOHN AUSTIN.

THE eldest of a family remarkable for intellectual powers of a peculiar order, Mr. John Austin, died at Weybridge, aged seventy, within the last fortnight. So many years have passed since Mr. Austin withdrew himself from the arena of literary exertion that there was too much chance of his

departure passing with only its line of announcement in the obituary columns of the newspaper. Yet this would be most unjust to a man of no common learning and powers of mind. He began life in the army, and served with Lord William Bentinck's corps in Sicily; but the bent of his mind was towards legal and philosophical studies. He quitted the army and went to the bar. Though his success on circuit was not distinguished, his attainments early brought him into such notice that, on the foundation of the London University, he was at once designated one of the Law Professors of that institution; and that his lectures, though delivered to a small class, were influencing and instructive in no common degree, not only the recollection of his pupils, but the success in professional and political life of many among them testifies. None of these lectures have been published, except the volume entitled 'The Province of Jurisprudence determined';—on the value of which it would be superfluous to descant. In right of these labours, Mr. Austin took his place in that memorable circle which may be said to have gathered round the chair of Jeremy Bentham,—including persons no less distinguished than Mr. John S. Mill, our historian of Greece, Sir William Molesworth, and other men superior in their several departments of science and philosophy. Among these—no common assembly—Mr. Austin was held in high consideration. This may be said to have been further increased by his marriage with the distinguished woman of letters who survives him. For some years, Mr. Austin held an appointment as Commissioner for the Reform of the Criminal Law; and, in 1837, he was sent to Malta, conjointly with Sir G. C. Lewis, as appointed by Government to right the wrongs of the island. In all that he could be prevailed on to put forth his powers in, Mr. Austin was original, deep, and thoughtful. He suffered, however, during many years from ill-health—and retired from all ostensible labour with a persistence greatly to be regretted. After many years of residence in France and Germany, he ended his life in English retirement, as has been already recorded.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

At the moment of going to press, we hear of the death of Lord Macaulay. To the world of letters this loss is immense. Time only permits us now to express our profound sorrow at an event which deprives us of so great a man. Next week we shall try to present some outlines of his career.

At the gentle solicitings of Mr. Thackeray—backed by the proffer of a guinea-line—the Poet Laureate has written a poem for the *Cornhill Magazine*. The poem is short, and bears the title of 'Tittron.' Mr. Thackeray's venture has met with great and with well-earned success.

Among the interesting facts of Capt. M'Clintock's Expedition, the narrative of which is now in the hands of thousands of readers, there is one that appears worthy of especial notice, namely, the determination of the position of the northernmost point of the continent of America. Henceforth, antarctic Cape Horn will have its pendant, so to speak, in arctic Cape Murchison—a name honoured alike in geographical and geological science. On this subject Capt. M'Clintock writes:—"Our labours have determined the exact position of the extreme northern promontory of the continent of America; I have affixed to it the name of Murchison, after the distinguished President of the Royal Geographical Society—the strenuous advocate for this 'Further Search'—and the able champion of Lady Franklin when she needed all the support which private friendship and public spirit could bestow."

Thomas De Quincey's son-in-law, who appears to entertain an idea that in a literary journal the notices of eminent men deceased should be written in the spirit of a mural inscription, asks the following question:—

"Lasswade, N.B., Dec. 21.

"In an article in your last number upon the late Mr. De Quincey, which, though viewing his life and character as public property, seems written in a spirit hardly admissible ere the grave has

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closed over him, you mention, among other points derogatory to him, that he had had the indecency to mention the pecuniary assistance he had given to Mr. Coleridge. Will you be so good as to say when and where he alluded to this incident? His family believe that he never did so, as even to them he never mentioned it, and they only became aware of it from seeing it in Mr. Cottle's Memoirs, who had been the confidential medium in conveying the assistance to Mr. Coleridge, and with whom Mr. De Quincey had had no intercourse at a later period of his life. I am, &c.,

"ROBERT M. CRAIG."

—Mr. Craig does not appear to be very well read in De Quincey's writings. He will find the circumstance of De Quincey's gift to Coleridge alluded to in De Quincey's article on Coleridge. We take these words from the reprint of his works which De Quincey was seeing through the press at the time of his death —

"I contrived that a particular service should be rendered to Mr. Coleridge, a week after, through the hands of Mr. Cottle, of Bristol, which might have the effect of liberating his mind from anxiety for a year or two, and thus rendering his great powers disposable to their natural uses. That service was accepted by Coleridge."

—Mr. Craig will see that we spoke by the text.

The question is now being agitated in Liverpool as to the manner of fitting up the new Town Library. This building, worth, together with appurtenances, upwards of 40,000/., is the gift of William Brown, Esq., late M.P. for South Lancashire, to the Corporation of Liverpool, for the reception of the town library; and as it is now approaching completion, meetings have been held for the purpose of considering how the wishes of the munificent donor may be best accomplished. It is strongly recommended that the building should contain, besides the present town library, an educational museum, for illustrating the arts and sciences; and this is likely to be carried into effect.

We see by an examination paper recently set at St. John's College, Cambridge, that arithmetic is slowly making its way. The paper is divided into two parts, one of which is arithmetical. Moreover, the possibility of a fraction having its terms *concrete*, at which the whole University was frightened a few years ago, is again recognized. These are steps in advance: but so long as arithmetic is mixed up with algebra, so that a student may fly from the subject in which he is defective to another, the greatest step has yet to be made. At the same time, it will not much advance arithmetic if jocular questions are inserted, or questions which, if serious, involve the controversies of the day. Such as the following, which we find in the paper above mentioned:—"Any attenuation of an homeopathic medicine is made by taking one part of the previous attenuation with 99 of a non-medical substance: the globules weigh $\frac{1}{3}$ grain each. A person taking 6 grains a day for four weeks recovers from illness: how long ought he to be in recovering if he took 6 globules of the 12th attenuation daily?" If he actually recovers in six weeks, compare the efficacy of his imagination with that of the medicine." An examination in arithmetic ought fully to test the hypotheses to which calculation is to be applied: failing this, it becomes an examination in *hypotheseis*. The examiner probably means that the curative force is to be in proportion to the quantity of medicine taken, one of those dreadful notions which old men remember, and remembering, ask themselves how they ever came to be old. But suppose, nothing to the contrary being overtly laid down, one of the answering students should have been of that wicked school who believe that the curative force is *inversely* as the quantity of medicine taken, and whose only complaint against the homeopathists is that they do not go quite far enough. Would the answer of this student have been rejected? If so, again we say, the examination is really in medicine. Unquestionably the student would have been the more correct of the two. According to the examiner's theory, a bushel of medicine would have wrought a cure in next to no time; and certainly the patient would soon have ceased to feel—unwell. But the student's

theory would lead to trusting entirely to nature, which would give a chance of cure and life both.

The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland has recently transferred its Museum and Library to new quarters, under the auspices of Government. The celebrated "Maiden," so fraught with recollections and associations, has, we presume, with the rest of the very varied objects of interest, found a more appropriate and special resting-place. The collection of antiquities has received an important accession, in a series of Egyptian antiquities, presented by Mr. A. H. Rhind, and which were excavated under his personal superintendence. The same collection possesses some curious fragments of painting, and a copy of the "Confession of Faith," headed by the signature of Montrose.

Reason has been given us for believing that the singular transformation of a Cornish scine into a *sieve*—in the clever little book on British Fishes published by the Christian Knowledge Society, and on which we made remarks three weeks ago—was a printer's mistake. Our attention being again drawn to the work, we find in its pages additional reason to be satisfied that, in spite of small drawbacks, it is "readable and instructive."

"Signor Cavalcavalle," says our Naples Correspondent, "has lately arrived here, and is seeking materials for a work on the Italian Painters. According to the abundance of the matter he finds, he will either publish a new work, or a new edition of Vasari, with notes and additions. Since his arrival, he has been hard at work, in the darkest, dirtiest, worst kept localities of Naples, which, by the by, are some of the Churches and galleries, and has discovered precious remains of Art, half ruined by negligence. Signor Cavalcavalle would have pursued his investigations during the last summer, but for the following extraordinary circumstances, which I do not remember to have communicated at the time. He arrived here, in the month of June last, by the French steamer, the Tabor, and was the bearer of letters of introduction from Lord Clarendon and others, attesting the object of his visit. He was not, however, permitted to land, on suspicion, I believe, of his being a political emissary,—in fact, he was put on board the next steamer in port, the Amalfi, and sent back to Civita Vecchia. After leaving he commissioned a friend, a Roman subject, to call at the Neapolitan Post-office and take up his letters. On this gentleman presenting himself at the Post-office, he was asked who he was, and on replying that he was a friend of Signor Cavalcavalle, he was informed that his letters were at the police-office. On leaving, this gentleman did not perceive that he was followed, but on his arriving at his lodgings, some person touched his elbow, and asked,—"Who are you?"—What is that to you?" was the reply.—"I am an Inspector of the Police."—"I do not acknowledge you."—Nevertheless, come to the Prefectore with me."—Of course he made no resistance, and remained there three days, till the authorities had telegraphed to Rome for information as to the past history of this gentleman. This would not have been done to a British subject; John Bull's quills would have bristled up, but Rome and Naples are such loving friends.—Naples is so persuaded of the Vicegerency of Pius the Ninth, and Pius the Ninth so convinced of the Divine rights of Francis the Second, that they tolerate everything that the other does, for ever echoing the sentiment of the poet, 'whatever is, is right.'—The anecdotes which I have just given to you, give a fair illustration of the protection which Literature and Art receive in Naples at the present day."

M. C. Bulard has been appointed to arrange and furnish a small Astronomical Observatory at Algiers. It is proposed that his attention be principally given to physical details of the heavenly bodies, for the delineation of which M. Bulard possesses a remarkable aptitude. He is at present provided with a transit instrument and two silvered speculum reflecting telescopes.

The sale of the first portion of the Library of the late Rev. John Mitford took place at Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson's, during the past week. The collection chiefly comprised Greek and Latin classics, and the works of their principal commentators. But the great feature consisted of interesting copies of early editions, enriched with manu-

script notes and emendations by eminent critical scholars. The following are a few examples:—Eschyl Tragedie, cura Victorii, with numerous Manuscript Notes, said to have been copies by E. Bigot from Porteus and other scholars. This volume was cited by Bp. Blomfield in the preface to his Choephora as having afforded him vast assistance, 37. 5s.—Athenei Deipnosophiste, notis Dalechampii, Lugduni, 1657, with Porson's MS. Notes, 7l. 15s.—Catullus, Tibullus et Propertius, Antv., 1592, with numerous MS. Annotations by the same learned Professor, in his beautiful handwriting, 6l. 8s. 6d.—Burmanni Syloge, Burman's own copy, with his corrections, 2l. 12s.—Hesychii Dictionarium Graecum, with MS. Notes in the autograph of John Taylor, 4l. 4s.—Leyseri Historia Poetarum, T. Warton's copy, with his MS. Notes, 2l. 5s.—Horatius Flaccus, cura Bentlei, with MS. Notes by Porson, 3l. 5s.—Noani Dionysiaci, first edition, with emendations of Joseph Scaliger, 3l. 12s.—Platonis Timeus, Lugd. Bat. 1617, with various readings by Marcus Meibomius, 3l. 19s.—Ortelii Thesaurus Geographicus, with MS. additions by Joseph Scaliger, 4l. 4s.—Pontani Opera, Scaliger's copy, with his MS. notes, 3l. 2s.—Sophoclis Tragedie, first edition, with MS. notes attributed to Winckelmann, 7l. 17s. 6d.—A later edition of the same, with MS. notes by Bataille, 6l. 2s. 6d.—Another edition, with Porson's notes, 3l. 6s.—Sallustii Opera, Wasse's own copy, with additions and corrections by him, 3l. 15s.—Statii Opera, Porson's copy, with various readings, 5l. 7s. 6d.—The Bipont edition of the same, filled with various readings taken from MSS. by Mr. Mitford, 8l.—Tyrwhitt's Opuscula, Tyrwhitt's own copy, with his autograph notes and additions, 7l. 15s.—Wakefield's Noctes Carcerarie, the Author's own copy, with autograph additions, 7l. 17s. 6d.—Terentii Comedie, Amst. 1727, Porson's copy, with his autograph notes, 5l. 10s.—Among the beautiful specimens of binding may be mentioned a very charming copy of Polyanzi Strategemata, having the devices of Marguerite de Valois stamped in gold, which brought 9l. 1s.—Many of the above literary treasures have passed into the national collection, which is becoming rich in acquisitions of this interesting class. The sale produced 1,029. 19s.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE CONSORT.—Exhibition of CHILDREN'S SPLENDID NEW PHANTASMAGORIA, Daily, at Half-past Two and Half-past Seven.—Lecture by J. GARDNER, Professor of Chemistry, on the PHILOSOPHY of the GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL FIRE CLOTHES.—An Entertainment by Mr. GEORGE BUCKLAND, "MOTLEY"; or, the Ways of the World. Musically Vocal. Serio-Comically, and Pictorially Illustrated.—The OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE.—Lecture by Mr. KING, SCIENTIFIC RECREATIONS—DISSOLVING-VIEWS: INDIA, and CHINA.—New CHROMATROPIES—DIVER, DIVING-BELL, &c. &c.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—Open Daily Morning, Twelve to Five; Evening, Seven to Half-past Ten.—THE NOVELTY ROOM for the PLEASURES OF THE SEASIDE.—Miss KATE and Miss ELLEN ENTERTAINERS.—Mrs. FIDDLERS' FESTIVAL.—MISS ELLEN ENTERTAINMENT.—Their, in their New Operatic Drawing-room Entertainment, entitled DISTANT RELATIONS.—A Beautiful Series of COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHIC DISSOLVING-VIEWS of CHINA, Photographed on Glass, and Mounted with Gold Leaf Illustrations by Mr. W. P. Foster, entitled THERE AND BACK.—A Musical Magazine, entitled NOTES ON EVENING PARTIES, by Mr. Jones Hewson.—Splendid Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS of the GOLD OF THE TIMES, Illustrations by Mr. Edward Dixie.—The WORLD'S FAMOUS DISSOLVING-VIEWS, by Mr. W. P. Foster—Midle Prudence will exhibit her wonderful performances of CLAIRVOYANCE—Colossal DIORAMA of LISBON—Magnificent PANORAMAS of LONDON and PARIS by NIGHT.—Stalactite Caverns—Swiss Cottages and Mountain Torrent—Cosmographic Views—Views of Works of Sculpture—Conservatories, &c. &c.—A Musical Magazine, entitled THE WORLD'S FAMOUS DISSOLVING-VIEWS.—N.B.—GRAND JUVENILE FETE and GIANT CHRISTMAS TREES on the Morning and Evening of WEDNESDAY NEXT, January 4, with a Gratuitous Distribution of Beautiful Toys, Trinkets, Knives, Watches, Jewellery, &c. &c.—Dr. BACHOFNER, F.C.S., Sole Lessee and Manager.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY and SCIENCE, 369, OXFORD STREET.—Principal, Dr. W. E. MARSTON. Open daily for Gentlemen only, from Eleven till Ten. Admission, One Shilling. Lectures six times daily. A Professor is always in attendance to impart instruction and give information on any Medical or Physiological subject.

SCIENCE

Aneadotes in Natural History. By the Rev. F. O. Morris. (Longman & Co.)

Aneadotes in Natural History are sure of a welcome from a large class of readers, even if no literary craft is displayed in their arrangement. There are multitudes who might speedily

show signs of somnolence under a brilliant lecture on the philosophy of animal organization by Owen or Huxley, who would nevertheless continue wide awake if the subject were the cleverness of knowing dogs or the thefts of furtive magpies. Even the most able and accomplished naturalists are reluctantly compelled, when addressing a miscellaneous audience, to diverge every ten minutes into a refreshing story and an instance of marvellous animal sagacity.

To bestow on any human biped the epithet of "dog" is confessedly and even Scripturally opprobrious; yet the dogs are not only man's best friends amongst the lower creatures, but also particular friends in need to popular lecturers, evening story-tellers, and compilers of 'Anecdotes in Natural History.' They have helped Mr. Morris through seventy-four pages of his little volume, and their wonderful doings are chronicled and re-chronicled in at least a dozen books of like aim and character. So great is the mass of narratives illustrative of canine affection or adroitness, ever accumulating from the remote age when old Homer sang of Ulysses and his unforgetful dog Argus, that surely they would suffice to form a Cyclopaedia of Canine Anecdotes. As almost every other topic has found a Cyclopaedist, from Agriculture and Gardening to Domestic Economy, why should not this also? He would collect in one all the capital stories scattered through fifty different volumes, and commit to print the numerous instances now lingering in family traditions, and floating about shepherds' cottages, huntsmen's kennels, gentlemen's mansions, and poor men's cottages. Unquestionably the dogs deserve an editor, or historian, and publisher. As body they are numerous enough, and as individuals they are accomplished enough to merit this literary honour. They are not an unlettered race of quadrupeds, for most of us have seen them spell by the card, and nose out names from a circular alphabet. They are not an inattentive race, for, in proportion to their opportunities, they seem to have observed and remembered more than a good many bipeds. They are not an unreasoning race, for canine logic is about as unimpeachable as the Aristotelian syllogism. Their skill in physiognomy is notorious, and there are few better judges of the native kindness or surliness of men than those sagacious quadrupeds who anxiously study the fitful changes of human countenances. Then, as to moral qualities, half the virtues and vices of humanity might be illustrated from the chronicles of canine life, and in such a Cyclopaedia as we propose every dog might have his day. All might be classified under laudatory or admonitory titles, such as the good, or the sad, or the bad, dog; the faithful, the fond, the knowing, or the selfish dog. Without some such literary record canine fame, however exemplary or extraordinary the heroes may be, must inevitably fade into oblivion. If poets are forgotten in a month after publication, what can dogs expect without a Chronicler-in-Chief and a One-Volume Cyclopaedia?

Mr. Morris is Rector of Nunburnholme, in the diocese of York, and Editor of the *Naturalist*, a pleasing periodical, in which latter capacity he takes tithe from the animal orders, not in kind but in anecdote. Hence, by sort of literary communion, he is enabled to present us with the present story-book. No doubt he finds his Natural-History pursuits to be a remedy for any parochial uneasiness. Every clergyman, too, would find his advantage in the same line of study,—nor would it be without convenience even in the performance of his clerical duties. How convenient, for instance, in the conveyance of

moral reproof, would be suggestions and admonitions derived from proverbial and poetical Natural History! Are two of your parishioners in the fever of a fierce and active quarrel? Then you have only politely and poetically to whisper—

Let dogs delight
To bark and bite, &c.

Surely neither of the quarrelsome parties could be offended by so natural yet broad a hint. Another pair of parishioners, perhaps, meet to plot mischief against the churchwarden or the organist. Then you simply remark, "Birds of a feather flock together." Possibly a dissenting opponent talks loudly of your doctrinal defects; well, you at once disarm him by hinting that "all his geese are swans." No reproof so clerical and yet so cutting, so dignified and yet so damaging, as those which are couched under Natural-History couplets, proverbs and apophyses;—while a well-selected anecdote might go far to confound an obstreperous objector, or to win the casting vote in a dispute about church-rates. The merest allusion to a chattering crane, a croaking raven, or a plumbe-borrowing jackdaw may carry a whole meeting against an eloquent democrat. Thus, then, only to point out one advantage, how serviceable is Natural History for respectable reproof! The turn of a feather may preserve the peace of a parish.

Making our way through this anecdotal menagerie, and passing by the exploits of elephants, horses, foxes, cats, monkeys, beavers, bears, rabbits, and hedgehogs, concerning each of which some smart things are related, which, if not altogether new, are at least generally interesting, we pause for a few minutes in the aviary, where we linger under an old metropolitan tree, previously passed by us some hundreds of times, and, doubtless, as often by not a few of our readers. It is a solitary plane-tree, and stands at the south-east corner of Tavistock Square, in the season well freighted with branches and foliage. Throughout spring and summer this plane-tree is the chosen of sparrows, who "most do congregate" within its leafy coverts. What renders it the centre of attraction to these feathered vagrants it is hard to say, but so populous is it with them, that their chirping is positively choral, and yet not seldom discordant, when some pleasant twig is coveted by a discontented member of the lower orders. As the summer sun pours his hottest beams upon this corner, on which the surrounding buildings cause them to converge as to a focus, standing-room under the umbrage of a broad leaf is very desirable. Neighbouring chimney-stacks are good places for nests, but nests so located become too hot for their builders when fierce sunbeams look down upon them. Then the old plane-tree is, we suppose, a kind of outing to jaded sparrows, and there in early morn we have witnessed some extraordinary passerine assemblies and passerine combats.

The same corner is convenient to an itinerant coffee-dealer. When many new houses were in course of erection in the neighbourhood, numerous workmen breakfasted at what might be called Coffee Corner. Mr. Nicholson is cited to communicate to us a very pleasing trait in the character of a maternal sparrow, who frequented the large tree at Coffee Corner. An attachment and mutual confidence sprang up between coffee-man Patrick and Sparrow. From her perch in the plane-tree she was wont to drop down upon any vendible lump of bread and butter on Patrick's tin table; taking possession of upper or lower story of the coffee-shop, strutting about with busy air, and eating bread and butter from Pat's fingers, or sipping

coffee out of his cup. Her claims on Pat increased with her family; and when her unfledged sparrows were feebly clamorous, mother sparrow would keep up a continuous flight and counterflight between bird's-nest or tree, and breakfast-shop. Should the old man be a few minutes behind time with his portable shop, waiting for daylight, it is said that maternal sparrow has sometimes set off from Tavistock Square, and gone the whole length of Tavistock Place, through Compton Street, into Judd Street, to meet her tardy companion and liberal caterer. After this, who will say there is no field for the observation of Nature in London?

Many such incidents are to be perused in these pleasing pages, and in the wealth of his possessions the Rector declares that he can fill an entire shelf with similar anecdotes. Surely, there can be no reason why he should not do so as quickly as the prior claims of sermons, marriages, christenings, burials, and the due discouragement of Dissenters will permit.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Dec. 22.—Sir B. Brodie, Bart., President, in the chair.—B. Woodcroft, Esq. was admitted a Fellow of the Society.—The following papers were read: 'On the Electro-conducting Power of Alloys,' and 'On the Specific Gravity of Alloys,' by A. Matthesien.—'On the Structure of the Chorda dorsalis of the Plagiostomes and some other Fishes,' by Prof. Köllicker.—'On an Extended Form of the Index, the Index Symbol in the Calculus of Operations,' by W. Spottiswoode, Esq.—Admiral FitzRoy, Superintendent of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade, gave an oral account of the late storms of the 25th and 26th of October and the 1st of November.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Dec. 22.—J. Bruce, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. J. G. Nichols presented a broadside Elegy on the death of Edward Jones, the famous *Gazette* printer in the Savoy.—Mr. Charles Reed exhibited some Early Certificates of Quaker Marriages.—The Rev. J. S. Hiley exhibited a Bronze Celt and two Roman Coins, found in Charnwood Forest,—one of them was of Vespasian, and bore the numerals LXXXIII in countermark.—Mr. B. Wilmer, the Society's Local Secretary for Normandy, exhibited Drawings of a Glass Roman Vase, which had been cast in a mould, the figures on it being represented in high relief. Mr. W. M. Wylie communicated some remarks on this rare example of Roman art.—Mr. J. J. Howard exhibited, by permission of Dr. Ifif, an Ivory Signet-ring, bearing the arms of Francis Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury.—The President communicated a Transcript of a Document in his possession relating to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada, on which some remarks, by Mr. R. Lemon, were read.

STATISTICAL.—Dec. 20.—Col. Sykes, V.P., in the chair.—S. Whitbread, Esq., the Rev. E. T. Rogers, M.A., J. Coles, H. J. Phillips, and H. R. Sharman, Esqrs. were elected Fellows of the Society.—Mr. D. Chadwick, Treasurer of Salford, read a paper 'On the Rate of Wages in Manchester and Salford, and the Manufacturing Districts of Lancashire, during the last Twenty Years.'

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON.	Institute of Actuaries, 7.—Formulas for Calculating the Value of a Survivorship Assurance, by M. Reboul—ment, by Mr. Day.
TUES.	Photographic, 8.
WED.	Royal Society of Literature, 8.
THUR.	Geological, 8.
FRI.	Astronomical Institute, 4.
SAT.	Asiatic, 2.

FINE ARTS

OUR NEW PICTURES.

THE three pictures exhibited to the public on Saturday last, at the National Gallery, are two Ruydaels and a large altar-piece by Ambrogio Borgognone, an early painter and architect

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known as Fossano; but not to be confounded with Cortese, called likewise Borgognone, but of a later period, and principally a battle-painter. The two landscapes, independently of their good quality, are very welcome as indications of the universality of taste which guides the Director of the Gallery. Both pictures are rocky scenes, with waterfalls; but the foaming torrent of the right-hand one, as they now hang in the second large room, is far preferable both for subject and as characteristic of the master. Considering how peculiarly Ruysdael has been admired in this country, it seems strange that no specimen of this prolific painter has hitherto made its way into the National Collection. A Hobbema we may earnestly hope will soon follow. The Ruysdaels are not large pictures; they are upright in shape, and were recently purchased from the Collection of Count Stolberg's Gallery, at the Castle of Söder, in Hanover. The Borgognone is a large upright altar-piece of four figures. The Virgin is enthroned in the centre, with the infant Saviour standing on her lap. The two Saint Catherines of Alexandria and Sierra stand one on each side. The monastic one of Sierra occupies the right side and holds her usual emblem, the lily, whilst, with inclined head, her eyes are turned towards the spectator with a solemn and earnest expression. St. Catherine, of Alexandria, with her long hair streaming from below a regal coronet, is seen in profile. She is receiving the ring from the infant Saviour, who holds a second ring in the other hand, evidently in reserve for her name-sake on the opposite side. The union of the two personages and the doubling of the matrimonial portion of the legend are not a little remarkable. The careful finish and beautiful modelling of every part of the picture betoken both a hand and mind of great advancement for the period. The lovely and downcast face of the Virgin at the same time shows an acquaintance with some of the most beautiful types of antique sculpture. The general colour is pale and ashen grey; but as the picture is at present placed in the small room to the right on ascending the stairs, it sustains no injury from, but, on the contrary, is well supported by the other pictures immediately near it. The ornamental forms, both of the throne and of the surrounding architecture, are very characteristic of the Renaissance period. Nor, in point of beauty and invention, should the pattern of the Tarsia panel below the feet of the Virgin be overlooked. The condition of the picture is altogether very excellent; and this example of a rare Quattro-cento Milanese painter affords an important step in the history of Art.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—The programme of the Artists' and Amateurs' Society for the ensuing season includes four public Exhibitions at Willis's Rooms. The first gathering will be held on Thursday evening, February 2; the second, March 2; the third, March 29; the fourth, May 3. Mr. Harding is President for the year; Mr. H. Ellis the Hon. Secretary.

The following Minute on the School for Female Students, Gower Street, has been passed recently by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education. It particularly addresses itself to those who are interested in providing women with suitable occupations.—“Originally female classes were held in the School of Design in Somerset House. Owing to want of accommodation it was removed into separate premises in the Strand, opposite Somerset House. Outgrowing these premises, a house was hired for it in 1851 at 37, Gower Street, at a rental of £200. per annum, which together with the taxes, repairs, and furniture at £71., amounts to £222. per annum, and is paid by the Department. In addition the Department bears the cost of cleaning, lighting, and a messenger, estimated together to cost about £30. per annum. The Department also pays the whole cost of examples, and the annual salary of a superintendent at £200., besides the certificates on competency usually paid to teachers, and allowances to pupil-teachers; so that the total contribution of the State exceeds £500., incurred on behalf of a school which can only be considered in the light of a metropolitan district school. The students' fees cover for the most part the cost of instruction, but

are insufficient to pay the local expenses. The existing arrangement for these local expenses must be considered in the light of an inheritance from the old system of the Schools of Design, and present the sole remaining example of that system, forming a solitary exception at the present time. Since the school was located in Gower Street in 1852, an efficient school for training female students as teachers has been attached to the Normal Central Training School, and separate classes for female students, taught by female teachers, have been formed in the District Schools of Finsbury, Hampstead, and Spitalfields; whilst female students are admitted to the general classes in the District Schools of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St. Thomas, Charterhouse, Rotherhithe, Lambeth, and St. George's-in-the-East. As the State bears no part of the local expenses in the district schools of the metropolis, the school at Gower Street is to that extent an unfair competitor with them. For all the requirements of female students whose means are limited, the various district schools do, or may, afford ample and cheap opportunities for study. My Lords consider that the time has arrived when the Department should no longer be charged with the local expenses which in other cases are paid by the voluntary principle, and that if the school at Gower Street is to be maintained, some voluntary agency must undertake its local management. Towards accomplishing this, the Department will give every aid in its power; but it should be clearly understood that the rent and local expenses of the school will cease to be paid by the Government in the course of next year, and that if no voluntary agency should come forward, the school will be closed.”

Messrs. Mason & Co. progress vigorously with their ‘Photographic Portrait Gallery of Eminent Lawyers.’ Why the legal heads should cost £4. and the same publishers’ clerical heads in their ‘Church of England Portrait Gallery’ only 2s. 6d., it would puzzle a wise man to ascertain. The legal photographs are executed in the same style as the clerical portraits; and, unless it is a theory of Amen Corner that lawyers are generally richer than their brothers in the pulpit, we see no reason for this tariff. We all know that prices in trade are arbitrary enough,—so that articles that in France sell for a franc are necessarily charged a shilling for in England, merely because we happen, unfortunately, to have a larger silver coin, which is convenient to tradesmen wanting to fix a price and not knowing how much they may fairly put on. These legal portraits are pleasant things for friends to talk over and enemies to sneer about. They will be bought by Young Brieflesses in great numbers, for bed-rooms and mantelpieces, where they will serve as incitements to study in bright days of hope, as well as to brood over in blue-devil hours of wet Novembers. They can be had framed or for the portfolio,—and, provided that no great man who wears the horse-hair helmet is thus put into circulation against his will, we see no great harm, but rather much pleasant fame and good, in the business.

Going upon our often-asserted principle, that there can be no personality in any remarks made upon a public man who chooses to have his face printed for the shop-windows, we must proceed to assert a general reflection which this ‘Gallery of Legal Portraits’ suggests, namely, that great barristers are not generally great beauties. It may be that Chitty & Co. (let alone Blackstone) injure the legal stomach, and so impair legal beauty,—it may be that incessant study and consumption of cocoa-nut oil (let alone gas) injure the great legal complexion,—it may be that years of briefless hope sow horizontal ledger-lines of wrinkles in the great legal foreheads,—it may be that peer- ing cat-eyes, clamped mouths and smelling-out alert noses, though very expressive of will and foresight, penetration, and, in a word, intellect, are not benefited or beautified by the horse-hair cataract and the square, grey helmet. At all events, from whatsoever cause it arises, the legal face, to judge from these photographs, is, to borrow an archaism, a “woundly unlovely” thing. It is asute with intellect, ponderous with thought, heavy, and yet agile as the panther,—it is troughed and channelled, like an old ruin, with

wrinkles—the graves of buried hopes,—it is watchful and weighing—far-seeing, and yet microscopic,—it is just, balancing, sagacious; still if it is not radiant with goodness and benevolence, it is often wise and profound. If its eyes do not sparkle with generous chivalry for ideal good, they light at least the face of a fine, cat-like, alligator, tigerish intellect—ready, like the gladiator or actor, to act or fight for those who pay it. The numbers of the ‘Photographic Legal Portrait Gallery’ now before us include the likenesses of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Sir Hugh M. Cairns, Mr. Samuel Warren,—and, lastly, that of Mr. D. Hill, the Recorder for Birmingham. The portraits are strongly given, and happy moments of intellectual expression and legal amiability selected by the artistic mechanist. The proper conventional garnishings of pillars, standishes, and ‘Blackstone’s Commentaries’ are well thrown in. If they do not fade, and the purchaser does not find he has been wasting his money on a slate drawing, the portraits will be pleasant memorials for the rooms of unsuccessful defendants in expensive and unrighteous actions. The sable gowns fall flowingly in well-arranged folds.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

GLEES, MADRIGALS, and OLD ENGLISH DUTIES.—EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—‘The Egyptian Hall’ now before us includes the ‘Splendours of Court, Musical Transformations, and Pictorial Combinations, Puss in Boots’ (at half past eight), and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Afternoons, at half past two. The Egyptian Hall is open every day, except on MONDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING next, January 2. Reserved Seats, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s.; a few Fauteuils, 4s. each; which may be secured at Mr. Mitchell’s, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond Street, W.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.—The Great Covent Garden Pantomime, beyond compare, for critic and public, Splendours of Court, Musical Transformations, and Pictorial Combinations, ‘Puss in Boots’ is universally pronounced perfect, and unique.—EVERY EVENING will be presented an entirely new opera, entitled VICTORINE. The Music composed by Alfred Mellown. The Trimmings and Costumes by Mr. J. L. Barker, Mrs. S. G. Barker, Mr. Henry Haigh, Mr. H. Corri, Mr. G. Hayes, Mr. Wallworth, Miss Thirlwall, Miss Parepa. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellown. After which, the Comic Christmas Pantomime, called SLEEPS IN CHAMBERS; or, Hansom and the Fairy in the Golden Palace. The Opera, by J. V. Henderson, with New Scenery, Machinery, Dresses, and Decorations. The Scenery by Messrs. Grive, Telbin, Dawson, Cuthbert, Dawes, &c. The Machinery by Mr. Romanoff. The Pantomime, arranged and produced by Mr. Edward Herford. The Comic Pantomime, by Mr. Anderson. Miss Emily Scott; Puss-in-Boots, Miss Charlotte; The King, Mr. Barlow; The Count Von Grabenuff, Mr. W. H. Payne; Wilfulwight, his son, a regular Pickle, Mr. F. Payne; Gulpdenwick, an Ogre, Mr. Talien; The Princess and the Peacock, a pair of Personae, who are Hounds in the Heart, Miss Clara Morgan; The Countess Von Grabenuff, Mr. Barnes; Innocencia, Queen of the Good Fairies, Miss Kate Saxon; Worldiness, a Fairy Potentate, Miss Morell. Scene I. Interior of the Mill. Scene 2. The Court of Queen Innocencia. Scene 3. The Royal Palace. With many hot scenes. Scene 4. Cornfields. Scene 5. The King and the distance. Scene 5. Gypsies in Camp. Scene 6. Final’s Cave off the Scottish Coast, by Moonlight. Scene 7. Grand Transformation, which the Management has endeavoured to render worthy of the palmiest days of fairy lore, being the Grove of Golden Glades. Characters—The Fairy Hall—Hansom, Mr. W. A. Barnes; Sprites, Misses Tallien, Columbine, Miss Clara Morgan; Lilliputian Harlequin and Columbine, Master and Miss Lauri. Mists and clouds of doubt and suspense are called by the Tongue of Nature, as also the Fairies of the Fairy Hall—Dance open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven. To conclude by Half-past Eleven. A Grand Morning Performance on Wednesday, Jan. 4th, at 10 o'clock, and on each succeeding Wednesday. No charge for Booking or Fees to Box-keepers—Stalls, 7s.; Private Boxes, from 10s. 6d. (to hold four persons) upwards; Dress Circles, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—‘The Messiah’ weeks of the year now closing have offered no feature in the many performances of the Oratorio, to make anything necessary beyond the simple announcement of such having taken place.

Mr. Mitchell has engaged the London Glee and Madrigal Union for a series of performances of English part-music, to be given at the Dudley Hall in the Egyptian Hall: the first on Monday next.—Miss Dolby announces two *sorées* of chamber-music early in January.

Mr. Saunders, author of ‘Love’s Martyrdom,’ has a new domestic drama in the hands of the Adelphi management.

The Christmas-Day Mass at Paris, in the Church of St. Eustache, was a new composition, with full orchestra, by M. Benoit.—Now that Rome is so busy in England, it is singular that there should be so little recent Roman Catholic music written here of any value,—a work or two by that too-much-neglected Englishman, the late Mr. E. Fitzwilliam, and Herr Meyer Lutz making the exceptions.

A new comic opera, ‘Don Gregorio,’ the music

by *Il Conte* Gabrielli, was produced a few days since at the *Opéra Comique* of Paris, without any extraordinary result.

Mlle. Baïtu, a young French lady, on whom high expectations have been raised, is about to appear at the Italian Opera of Paris.

It is said that the committee who managed the *Schiller Fest* held at Gotha intend to devote the proceeds of it to building a monument to Andreas Romberg, the composer, who, as our readers know, set the 'Song of the Bell.'

At a chamber-concert in Strasburg given not long ago the players were daring enough to venture on a Quintett by Boccherini. How completely has this fertile writer gone out of date!—Who of the present English generation knows a note of his music? Yet there are in it beauty, elegance and fancy, prophetic of things more modern; though (to quote M. Félix) Spohr, the self-engrossed and ungracious, on hearing a Quintett by Boccherini played in Paris, "mowed it down" by saying, "I think that that does not merit the name of music." Why should there not be some society or place where from time to time one might hear a lesson by Scarlatti, or a Sonata by Paradies, or a duett by Kozeluch (some of whose duets are charming), or by Ignace Pleyel, or by Steibelt, or some of the chamber-pieces written on his perch by Boccherini? For, being poor though honest, and prolific, on taking up his residence in Spain, as an adjunct of the Court, Boccherini's house was in no proportion to his family, and, accordingly, he hung a platform to the roof of the sitting-room, up to which he retreated by a ladder when the desire to create seized him. No doubt his music was weak in structure; but it had ideas worth hearing and (for the younger world of scientific musicians who have no ideas in them) worth pillaging.—Boccherini lived and died in narrow circumstances, while his works, poured down from the scaffolding, made fortunes for many publishers, and delight for more players. A "Boccherini Evening" would be a rash thing; but every one should be glad to indorse, by personal right to speak, Spohr's *dicton* in Paris, as reported by M. Félix.

M. d'Ortigue continues in *Le Journal des Débats* the speculations on religious music, to which reference has been made in a former number. The spirit of these is excellent, as disconcerting those confusions betwixt church and opera, which are so totally out of taste. A flagrant instance is signalized in the Mass by Signor Rossini, arranged many years ago from the composer's opera-music by that pleasant person, M. Castil Blaze, in which 'Otello,' 'Semiramide,' 'Tancrédi,' —nay, too, 'Il Barbiere' and 'Cenerentola' were laid under contribution for the several movements of the rite. Such vandalism, we conceive, would be impossible to-day; though there is still too much want of selection and self-respect among the ecclesiastical authorities. Meanwhile a publication of great interest, *La Maitrise*, is proceeding in Paris, for the purpose of producing what may be called "occasional" church-music, of decorous style and no great difficulty. To this, among other composers, M. d'Ortigue assures us, MM. Meyerbeer and Gounod have contributed some excellent music.

A new four-act comedy, 'La Fille de Trente Ans,' has been given by M. Scribe (with M. de Najac), to the *Théâtre Vaudeville* of Paris. In this, as heroine, who has the usual desire of a woman at Thirty to be married, that excellent actress of ungrateful characters, Mlle. Fargueil, is said to be more than usually excellent. Then, we are told, that M. Scribe has never been more ingenious in his intricacies than in this comedy.—But, referring to past remarks of our own, in a like strain, it would seem that his craft is losing its charm in Paris—to judge from the temperate tone of our contemporaries. This we fancy inevitable. When artifice is used with such unshrinking hardihood to carry through improbabilities as in his case, character must go to the wall, and accordingly the marvel, after a time, tires. We want human creatures, human speech; and not a set of puppets, be they manœuvred and metamorphosed ever so brilliantly,—when the manœuvre and metamorphosis announce them as puppets. Construction is indispensable to stage composition,—but when stage

composition is all construction the ware becomes Chinese, and in some sort monstrous, however pretty be the pattern, however jewel-like the colour,—a ware of which Christian folk, who look for Nature in Art, are apt to tire, the fashion once exhausted.

The Christmas pieces at the different theatres this year are of more than ordinary merit. The burlesque element prevails even in the pantomime-openings, which are not professedly burlesque. Thus Mr. E. L. Blanchard, who generally contents himself with elegant couplets, has on this occasion spiced his dialogues with pun and parody, trying a fall, as it were, with Mr. F. Talfourd and Mr. Byron. We proceed to register the titles of the different pieces. DRURY LANE.—'Jack and the Beanstalk,' by E. L. Blanchard, with the scenery by Mr. Beverley. The transformation-scene is very splendid, and in his peculiar style; other scenes also of great pictorial beauty are introduced. The persons of the harlequinade are doubled. The performance was remarkably successful. COVENT GARDEN.—'Puss in Boots,' by Mr. J. V. Bridgman. The scenery is by Messrs. Grieve and Telbin; and the final tableau excited great admiration. The performance was decidedly successful. HAYMARKET. Mr. Buckstone himself, as usual, has supplied the pantomime, the subject being 'St. Valentine.' The scenery is by Mr. Fenton, and throughout of great beauty. The success of the first night was complete. OLYMPIC.—'Alfred the Great; or, the Minstrel King,' a burlesque on Mr. Sheridan Knowles's tragedy, by Mr. R. B. Brough. Mr. Robson, as Alfred, is very effective in the author's extravagant interpretation of the character and incidents, and has added another successful caricature to his portfolio. NEW ADELPHI.—Mr. H. J. Byron has composed the spectacular extravaganza for this theatre, which is entitled 'The Nymph of the Lurleyburg; or, the Knight and the Naiads.' It is founded on the operatic drama of 'Lurline,' and abounds in puns. PRINCESS.—'Jack the Giant-Killer' is the title of the pantomime, the opening of which is also written by Mr. H. J. Byron; and the dialogue sparkles with puns that occur with even unusual frequency. The scenery is of great excellence; and the arrangement of the transformation-scene, by the fall of peacock's tails spread over the stage, is as novel as it is gorgeous. LYCEUM.—Mr. Francis Talfourd contributed an extravaganza, entitled 'King Thrushbeard; or, Harlequin Hafiz and the Fairy Good-Humour,' as the opening of a pantomime, which was successful. The piece is founded on a fairy tale by the Brothers Grimm. The scenery is by Mr. Callcott, and is of great beauty. STRAND.—Here also the talents of Mr. Talfourd have been called into requisition. The burlesque is entitled 'Tell, and the Strike of the Cantons; or, the Pair, the Meddler, and the Apple.' The arrangement and treatment of the subject are so felicitous, that more than an ordinary success—a triumph—was achieved on the first night. ST. JAMES'S.—'Punch and Judy,' by Mr. C. J. Collins, forms the subject of the pantomime, which was remarkably successful. SADLER'S WELLS.—'Hans and the Golden Goose' is the subject of Mr. Greenwood's pantomime, taken from a German legend, suggested by the manager's late visit to the land of the Teuton.

MISCELLANEA

The Civil List.—The following is the list of the 1,200 available this year of the pensions on the Civil List, at the disposal of Her Majesty the Queen:—25l. to Mr. Atherton. This is in addition to a former sum of 75l. per annum, for his services to literature and his advanced age.—50l. to Mrs. Beecroft, in consideration of the services of her late husband, Capt. Beecroft, for twenty-five years' service in the suppression of the Slave Trade on the coast of Africa, where he at last fell a victim to the climate.—100l. to Dr. Bigsby, for his services to literature, and his gift (when in better circumstances) of the astrolabe of Drake to Greenwich Hospital.—100l. to Dr. Blakey, in consideration of his philosophical works, and his present straitened circumstances.—100l. to the two sur-

viving daughters of Henry Cort—50l. a year each—for the benefits accruing to the country from his inventions in the manufacture of iron.—100l. to Mrs. Galway, daughter of Hopner, the painter, on account of the long services of her late husband in the Consular service.—125l. to the six sisters of Dr. Dionysius Lardner, in consideration of their brother's literary labours and their scanty means.—100l. to Mrs. Le Blanc, for the benefits conferred upon naval science by her father, the late Sir Samuel Bentham.—100l. to Dr. Logan, in consideration of his contributions to mathematical literature and loss of his eyesight.—100l. to Miss Pardoe, for her contributions to literature, and her support to a number of helpless relations.—150l. to Mrs. Rigaud, in consideration of the labours of her husband, late Bishop of Antigua, and of her being left with seven children unprovided for.—50l. to Mrs. Rowcroft, in consideration of her husband's services in South America and the United States, and his being poisoned on his return home.—50l. to Mrs. Janet Taylor, for her benevolent labours among the seafaring population of London, and for her learning and skill in the construction of treatises on navigation, nautical tables and nautical instruments.

Use of Words.—As you occasionally appropriate a corner to the discussion of the use and abuse of words, perhaps, through the same medium attention may be effectually called to the erroneous employment of the phrase "verbal message" when oral is the true word indicated. It is very commonly said "don't write, but send a verbal answer," which sentence is really nonsense, seeing that "verbal" has reference to words written as well as spoken, and does not, therefore, convey the meaning intended.

M. A. B.

Cheap Almanacs.—Why do the publishers of cheap almanacs almost invariably refrain from giving the time of the rising and setting of the moon? In short days in winter the "parish lantern" (as country-folk term the moon) necessarily regulates many an engagement and much business in villages, &c. where gas as yet is not. It might suffice to give the time of setting, when the moon is crescent, from new to full; and of rising, when on the wane, from full to new. But cheap almanacs scarcely ever give even this; and, consequently, villagers buy "Old Moore," because it contains really useful and necessary information on the duration of moonlight.

E. G. R.

Storm Signals.—Many disasters at sea might be prevented if every vessel carried a marine barometer. Had the Commander of the Royal Charter attended to the warnings of the barometers on board, and struck yards, &c., and made all sing aloft, it is possible that that most fearful loss might have been avoided. Yet no coaster or fishing vessel ever carries a barometer! Ought it not to be made compulsory on all vessels to provide themselves with these instruments; and ought not the Board of Trade examinations of captains, mates &c. to include a knowledge of their indications in various climates? Till this be done, I would suggest that barometers should be erected in public situations on shore, and a signal be devised (to be hoisted as required), signifying that the barometer indicates foul weather. This should be done at the various coast-guard stations; and even our vessels of war, especially when in the Channel, should keep it flying, as a signal to craft in sight of them. These barometers should not be entirely donations. Part of the expense should be borne by the Board of Trade,—the other raised by small (say shilling) subscriptions among the class to be principally benefited and their employers. I believe that the sure way to render any movement unsuccessful is to make it wholly eleemosynary. Beachmen, fishermen, &c. who had contributed to the erection of a barometer would be interested in its preservation, and observant of its indications. A cheap book, explaining its construction and its indications in plain Saxon English, that could be understood by such people, should be published and sold to them.

E. G. R.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—W. C. T.—J. S.—H. R.—A. H. C.—R.—G. J. D.—Spero Meliora.—S.—G. C. S.—Todmorden.—T. C. B.—J. G.—W. A. L.—F. W.—J. H.—received.

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IN answer to the statements made by Messrs. BOOSEY & SONS in their last advertisement, CHAPPELL & CO. beg distinctly to repeat that the Testimonials of Professor BENNETT, and Mr. MACFARREN, if not of the others, published by Messrs. BOOSEY & SONS as applying to the Evans Harmoniums, as manufactured by them, were obtained upon an Alexandre instrument, before they had a factory, or had made a single Harmonium.

The letters subjoined, together with the dates of the above-mentioned Testimonials (if **Messrs. Boosey will publish them**) will clearly establish this fact:—

From DR. RIMBAULT.

The Harmonium which Mr. Evans left with me, about two years since, and to which the testimonials of Dr. Bennett and Mr. C. Potter refer, was one of ALEXANDRE's, which Mr. Evans had worked upon by fitting the reeds. This gentleman told me that his charge for the operation would be 3*l.* 3*s.* for any similar instrument; and made no concealment of the fact that the instrument submitted to my inspection was one of ALEXANDRE's. I did not give Mr. Evans a testimonial, because I felt that he had done nothing for the Harmonium. He had *invented* nothing, simplified nothing, but had merely fitted the reeds in order to obtain their quicker action, which had been accomplished by M. ALEXANDRE in a more satisfactory way, long before, by the invention of the *percussion* action.

December 27th, 1859.

EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

From CRAMER, BEALE & CO.

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CRAMER, BEALE & CO.

It is for the public to judge which party has "distorted facts," and whether it is justifiable or proper to use Testimonials given with reference to one instrument, in favour of another of different and inferior manufacture.

It is not disputed that, for some weeks past, Messrs. BOOSEY have had a Manufactory. The result of their own manufacture, in comparison with that of ALEXANDRE's, will best be shown by the following Testimonial, given upon a real examination of the two Harmoniums, side by side:—

Having examined, side by side, the various Harmoniums, English and French, we are convinced that those made by ALEXANDRE of Paris are superior to all, especially in the most material points—quality of tone and equality of power.

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Messrs. BOOSEY further state that Mr. Evans's alterations to the Alexandre Harmonium "involved an outlay equal to the cost of a complete Instrument." How they can reconcile this with the fact that his regular charge for such alterations was Three Guineas, it is for them to decide. Mr. Evans offered his plans to Messrs. CHAPPELL & CO., and they at once declined to entertain them, knowing well that they involved a considerable loss of power, and a far greater liability to derangement.

Messrs. CHAPPELL cannot, of course, say whether or not Messrs. BOOSEY's statement in regard to Herr ENGEL is correct; but they at least know that these gentlemen have used every effort (hitherto without success) to extort from Herr ENGEL a Testimonial in favour of their Instruments; they equally know that this gentleman has been (for a considerable time past) engaged to play upon the Alexandre instruments during the months of January and February by Mr. BEALE, and therefore that he could not have taken an engagement to play, as stated, exclusively on the Evans Harmoniums.

Messrs. CHAPPELL will certainly not trouble the public again upon this subject; but having exposed what they consider to be an unfair use of Testimonials, have now but respectfully to request amateurs to compare and judge for themselves; and for that purpose to favour them by an inspection of the various Alexandre Harmoniums, being fully convinced that they will be found superior to all others, whether for the

Church, School, or Drawing-Room.

From Herr ENGEL, Professor of the Harmonium at the Royal Academy of Music.

I have great pleasure in stating that, in my opinion, ALEXANDRE's Harmoniums are superior to all others, whether made in England or on the Continent. In regard to Mr. EVANS's Harmoniums I think it right to state that Mr. BOOSEY has himself repeatedly admitted to me that the Instrument shown by Mr. EVANS in St. James's Hall, with his name on it, and as his invention, was one of ALEXANDRE's.

From LINDSAY SLOPER, Esq.

December 7, 1859.

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in sending you my opinion of ALEXANDRE's Harmoniums. I have long been accustomed to consider these Instruments pre-eminently excellent; and a careful comparison that I have recently made between them and Harmoniums by other makers, which have been submitted to me, has not altered my estimate of their merits.

LINDSAY SLOPER.

From G. A. MACFARREN, Esq.

About two years ago I wrote Mr. EVANS my opinion of his improvements upon one of ALEXANDRE's Harmoniums. I was not then aware that the Instrument was ALEXANDRE's, or of the existence of the Drawing-Room Model Harmonium, which I find possesses all the advantages of Mr. EVANS's improvements, produced by different means, with the superiority of being less destructive than the Instrument as altered by him. The Harmonium manufactured by Mr. Evans which I have heard, is certainly inferior both in sweetness and power of tone to that of M. ALEXANDRE's at the same price.

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From JAMES TURLE, Esq. Organist of Westminster Abbey.

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December 10, 1859.

JAMES TURLE.

From W. VINCENT WALLACE, Esq.

20, Berners-street, Dec. 10th, 1859.
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IN THE LIFE DEPARTMENT Four-fifths of the Profits

divisible by the Company's Deed of Settlement allowed to Assureds, and the Company transacts all business relating to Life Assurance, Deferred Annuities, and Family Endowments on the most liberal terms consistent with sound principles and public safety.

No charge for STAMPS on LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES

or for services in a Volunteer or Auxiliary Corps.

LOANS granted on personal security, and the deposit of a Life Premium affected by the borrows.

The POLICIES of this Company are paid when the renewal Premium is received within the THIRTY DAYS OF GRACE, though the Assured have died previously.

To all Agents, Solicitors, and Surveyors, a liberal allowance is made.

SCOTTISH UNION FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The THIRTY-YEARTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Scottish Union Insurance Company was held on Wednesday the 7th day of December, 1859. A Report by the Directors, giving full and detailed statements of the Company's transactions, was submitted to the Meeting, and unanimously approved of.

The Report by the Auditor of the Company, certifying the accuracy of the balance-sheets and of the various statements, was also submitted to the Meeting.

It appeared from the Report that—
The number of Life Policies issued during the year was 365.
The amount of Premiums paid in 1859 was £1,252,12s. 9d.

That the amount paid for Life claims, including bonuses, was considerably less than in the previous year; and that after payment of all claims, expenses of management, &c., a large sum was added to the Life Assurance fund.

In the Fire Department it was stated that the Premiums amounted to 40,572L, being an increase of upwards of 3,600L when compared with the amount for the previous year, and that, after payment of all Fire losses, expenses of management, &c., there was a considerable surplus on the account.

A Dividend was declared payable to the Shareholders on the 3rd of January, 1860, at the rate of 8 per cent., free of Income-tax.

LONDON BOARD.

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Solicitors—Messrs. Oliver, Lavis & Peachey.

Forms for Proposals, &c., Proposals containing all the necessary particulars may be had at any of the Company's Offices and of the Agents throughout the kingdom.

F. G. SMITH, Secretary to the London Board.
37, Cornhill, London.

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Established 1836.

Offices:

No. 1, Dale-street, Liverpool; and 29, St. Poultry, London.
Liability of Proprietors Unltd.

INVESTED FUNDS £1,156,035.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Year.	Fire Premiums.	Life Premiums.	Invested Funds.
1848	35,472	18,940	388,960
1853	116,612	49,128	630,968
1858	376,905	181,411	1,156,035

The Annual Income exceeds £450,000.
Policies EXPIRING ON CHRISTMAS-DAY should be renewed before the 9th of January.

SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE BRITISH MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY entertains proposals of any description involving the contingencies of Human life.

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